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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Interesting Letters from Our London and Paris Correspondents.

English Prosperity and its Serious Drawbacks.

Our Relations with France--A Plea for International Amity.

An Easy Solution of the Mexican Question Suggested.

The Further Occupation of Mexico Contrary to the First Conception of that Empire.

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OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

England's Prosperity—Drawbacks—The Thin End of Revolution—Radical Remedies—Mr. Goschen and the Church—The Army Difficulty—The Fenians—Meeting of Confederate Bondholders—Royal Wedding—Droll Conjunction—English Opera.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1866.

The wonderful prosperity of the British Empire is a subject of perpetual glorification, mingled with the continual grumbling, which is the characteristic and privilege of that curious specimen of humanity—the British subject. "Our wealth," says the *Quarterly Review*, "is overflowing, our commercial prospects unclouded, save by the excess of our own activity, and nothing seems likely to disturb either the peace of Europe or the profound contentment which this island is enjoying."

It almost seems a pity to allude to any little drawbacks to this dream of bliss; but there are people who look upon the cattle plague as a probable cause of famine to the people, bankruptcy to farmers, cattle dealers, butchers, &c., and of greatly restricted incomes to landed proprietors. There are those also who feel very uncomfortable about the reform movement, and hold that the measure of suffrage extension to be introduced by the government is but "the thin end of the wedge," the thick one being universal suffrage, democracy, destruction of vested interests, revolution. The leaders of the workingmen make no secret of what they require. It is social as well as political reform, and a radical change in their condition. The friends of the Church are also trembling. High Churchmen denounce Erastianism and dissent. Low Churchmen have a horror of the masses, vestments, incense, processions, images, and functions of the Puseyites, who, I confess, sometimes bother me for a moment, when they call their clergy "Catholic priests" and denounce their Low Church opponents as "puritans." Mr. GOSCHEN, the new cabinet minister belongs to still another party. He is "unsectarian," that is, as the *Quarterly* explains it, "he believes in everything in the Church except its doctrines." And he is the representative of a very large party of respectable infidels, who hold that the church is merely a useful political and social institution created by act of Parliament, and liable to be modified at any time by the same omnipotent power. Parliament, they say, enacted the XXXIX Articles; the book of Common Prayer is only a codicil to an act of Parliament; of course the Articles can be repealed, and the liturgy amended. So the Bishop of London has actually declared his intention to introduce a bill to restrain the confessedly legal action of the Puseyite "Catholic priests" aforesaid, and these again, backed by the Bishop of Oxford, are getting up remonstrances against such a change as he and his no-popery friends desire. Mr. GOSCHEN and the unsectarians will probably hold the balance of power, and not interfere with the ritualists in their "pious recreations."

A political writer in the high old tory interest, who believes in the rights of property sees evil auguries in the election to Parliament of so arrant a radical as JOHN STEWART MILL—a man who teaches that the right to property in land is a mere legal expediency, a right not of nature, but created by legislation, and liable to modification or abrogation. It must make the owners of whole counties shake in their shoes to see such a man in Parliament; and the only course to take is to buy him up as quickly as possible. Give him a place; put him in a condition to become himself a landed proprietor, and his radicalism will be disarmed, for the tories hold, as the result of a long experience, that "the difference between a domesticated radical and one in a state of nature, is the difference between the lap-dog and the wolf"—a bit of natural history which I commend to whom it may concern at either end of Pennsylvania-avenue.

There is a difficulty about the army. The Highlands of Scotland, once so excellent a field for the recruiting sergeant, where every young Norval longed to follow to the field some warlike lord, are now converted by their noble proprietors into sheep-walks and hunting grounds. The stalwart peasantry who made such hardy and heroic soldiers, have been driven off to Canada or Australia. The Irish go to America—anywhere to get from beneath the red rag they hate with an immortal hatred. The middle classes in England like well enough to play at soldiering in the volunteers, but will never submit to the degradation of enlisting in the regular army, where they may be flogged but may not rise above the lowest grade of officers. And the lower classes will not enlist, because they prefer their habitual indulgences to the sharp discipline the service requires. The *Times* says:

> "There is no mincing the matter; *we cannot find British soldiers for all the duty to be done.* If we choose to have colonies and dependencies all over the world, and to assert a political influence over more than half of Asia, as well as half Africa, half North America, not to speak of Europe, we must accommodate ourselves, not to our position, but to our own magnificent pretensions. We must do as other empires have done, and use one nation to assist us in controlling another."

Then, worst of all our difficulties, Fenianism, is not dead here, however it may be in America. In spite of all the arrests, convictions, severe sentences and batches of prisoners consigned to ignominous servitude at Dartmoor or Petonville. The Fenian plague increases like the rinderpest. Dublin has been proclaimed. Waterford is under martial law. Longford, in the very centre of Ireland, is under special surveillance. Secreted arms are found. Men are casting bullets. The police find sheet copper, supposed to be intended for the manufacture of percussion caps. More terrible than all, numbers of well-dressed men, with an unmistakable Yankee look, having plenty of money but no business, are about, closely watched, but giving no excuse for arresting them. They may be the leaders distributing themselves over the island, ready, at a concerted signal to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war." The judges keep on trying and sentencing about two a day. One, this week, asked the Judge to sentence him at once and spare him the accompanying lecture. He got ten years; and, with a little more patience, might have got off with seven or five. An English reporter describes one of the batches of condemned Fenians brought over to England as having all "a very repulsive and poor appearance, not one having any marks of intelligence or respectability." Some allowance must be made for men kept for months in close confinement, and it is hard to see how the gig-keeping sort of respectability could be shown by a party of convicts.

But it is not only in Ireland that Fenianism is a source of uneasiness. Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, all the great manufacturing towns in England and Scotland are full of Irishmen, and London, as is often said, has a larger Irish population than Dublin. Fenians have been arrested in both London and Liverpool; but in these English towns it is harder to catch them. In Liverpool, it is said, that they hold meetings nightly, and are very active. Here the government has been so alarmed by revelations of conspiracies to burn the custom-house and government offices that I meet large detachments of guards sent at night to secure the safety of the city and the West End establishments.

It may comfort American Fenians to know that there is a small panic in Downing-street, and that Somerset House is in a state of siege. Then these rebels over here are so unreasonable. As the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* appropriately remarks: "The extreme difficulty of dealing with the Fenians consists in the fact that they cannot be got to see the criminality of treason." They have no realizing sense of its enormity. No one has been able to convince them that it is the greatest of crimes. "The worst rebels, whose deeds are recorded in history, they regard as martyrs in the holiest of causes." They manifest "an intense animosity, an outrageous insolence" toward the Judges and law officers. Assuredly, to deal with a people who will not consider treason a crime, among whom a rebel is looked upon as a hero, and a convicted felon as a martyr, is a very grave difficulty. But then what can be done? Sending to penal servitude is a slow and costly business. The English troops in Ireland have them silently, but considerably reënforced, and the government must determine upon something. There are two courses open. Like a surgeon the government must either resolve, or "scatter', the inflammation, or bring it to a head. They must quiet and conciliate the Irish or promote an insurrection, and then crush it by force. There was a very clever letter in yesterday's *Times*, from AUBREY DE VERE,—this is a real name, and not taken out of an old fashioned romance,—advocating, as a first step to the pacification of Ireland, a reform in the ecclesiastical establishment. Certainly, if the government would show itself just by putting Catholics, Anglicans and Dissenters upon an equality, distributing the ecclesiastical revenues *pro rata*, endowing all, as in France, or none, as in America, a great wrong and source of irritation would be removed.

But, were the government to propose such a thing there would a howl of sectarian rage go up to heaven, such as has not been heard in these islands since JULIUS CÆSAR landed at Deal or Dover. Orange Ulster would be in insurrection. It is hard to say which would protest the more violently—Presbyterians or Anglicans. In the north, where a willingness to eat a Papist without mustard is considered a qualification for church membership, martial law would be more necessary than it now is in the middle or southern districts. Then the contortion of WHALLEY and the calm fury of NEWDIGATE are terrible to contemplate—so terrible that I do not believe Earl RUSSELL, who is himself a small bit of a fanatic, will venture upon such a measure. PALMERSTON might have done so and joked it through. Precious little cared he for any doxy. COLENSO was one of his bishops, and High and Low Church were much the same to him. So he had his reward, for SHAFTSBURY, Dean STANLEY and Dr. CUMMINGS all testified that he died in the oder of sanctity, while the irreverent *Pall Mall Gazette* declared that if PALMERSTON went straight to heaven there was no use of worrying about anybody. But SCARRON made a most edifying end, with the aid of his saintly wife, who for her reward was afterward elevated to one of the highest earthly dignities as Madame DE MAINTENON—and why not Lord PALMERSTON?

But justice to Ireland is another question, and Fenianism, absurd as it is in certain respects, is turning the attention of all reflecting Englishmen to the necessity of doing something in that very unaccustomed direction.

The Confederate bondholders have held another meeting in the city, under the Presidency of Admiral WALLIS. They resolved that they have "full confidence that both in justice and equity they have a fair claim on the Federal government, and on the States forming the late Confederation." They chose a committee to prosecute this claim, and give them five per cent. of all they can collect, as compensation, so soon as a settlement can be obtained—which percentage the committee will instantly invest in the bonds of the Irish Republic. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the Solicitor, stated, "that they were fortified by the decision of Vice-Chancellor WOOD, and the elaborate opinion of Mr. FLEMING that they had a just claim against the Federal government, and the Southern States, this loan having been made to sovereign States, which, under every provision of international law, rendered it valid." He hoped that when the present pressure was a little lighted, President JOHNSON would acknowledge the justice of these claims. "They did not propose to take any hostile steps toward the United States government, as regard the loan," which I am sure you will be very glad to hear. They rely simply upon the justice of their case. How, they ask, can the Southern States expect to get new capital if they repudiate their solemn engagements? They might as well repudiate Federal and Confederate debts; and, finally, if these bonds were not acknowledged," it would destroy all confidence in American securities."

The committee had tried to get some information of SCHRODER & Co., in London, and Messrs. ERLANGER, in Paris, who were said to have made £500,000 by the loan, but those gentlemen were not communicative. Mr. MASON had promised to give them every information and assistance in his power. The Confederate officers were all paid up to the 1st September in full from money in this country; and the committee would be very glad to know *what had become of the balance*. There is some hint at legal proceedings, and clever lawyers may find a way to get at the bottom of Mr. BENJAMIN's safe—but I doubt it. It takes a naval officer like the late Captain of the *Shenandoah* to surrender a fine steamer full of plunder—and it is a question whether he ought not to have turned it over to these magnanimous bondholders, who, if their debt can be secured, profess their willingness to advance capital to establish banks in all the Southern States and raise cotton unlimited. Federal stocks, I see, are now in demand in Paris, as well as in Frankfort. Does this mean that French capitalists side with America on the Mexican question?

Our new prince, CHRISTIAN, is soon to be married with great splendor to the Princess HELENA, considered by many the nicest of our young royalties. The bridesmaids are all chosen—two daughters of dukes, two of earls, two of marquises, and so on; a company of the loveliest of highborn English beauties. "The happy couple" is to reside at Frogmore, where, in the good, hearty, ostentatious old times of GEORGE III, Queen CHARLOTTE used to give sumptuous breakfasts to parties of two hundred of the nobility, after those wonderful great suppers and balls at Windsor Castle, such as we never hear of in these degenerate days. Take down your *Annual Register*, or file of the *Morning Post*, 1776, and all along there, and you will see that neither Bunker Hill, Saratoga, or Yorktown hindered their digestions or interfered with their enjoyments.

There was a droll conjunction in the last outgoing Jamaica packet. Gen. NELSON has been sent back to give his testimony before the commission; and there went also a Quaker delegate from Lancashire, to watch the proceedings. As luck would have it, they got two berths of the same stateroom, where I hope the soldier and Quaker—the ardent abolitionist and stamper-out of negro insurrections will have a pleasant time of mutual improvement in each others company. If they can only learn, according to the diplomatic maxim, each to look at the business they are upon, from the point of view of the other, their mutual friends are likely to be a little astonished.

There is not much to be said for our amusements. The Christmas pieces and the other successes are running and likely to run. At the St. James, a few months ago, Miss HERBERT revived the "School for Scandal," and it has run ever since. "Rip Van Winkle" is as likely to stay as long at the Adelphi as in the cavern of the 'Kaatskills." "It is Never Too Late to Mend" will be played at the Princess until it will be quite too late to get up another piece this season.

So, wishing for novelty, I went to Covent Garden last night to see "Christmas Eve," an opera, and the pantomime of "Aladdin." Theatre, orchestra and scenery were very fine; but I cannot say much for the opera. The tenor looked like a pig butcher; there was a cross-eyed and weak-voiced prima donna, and the ugliest chorus, possibly, ever seen on any stage. The men were in brown tunics; the short fellows had got the long ones and the tall fellows the short ones. A red-faced country squire sat next me, disgusted. He said he couldn't make head or tail of it; so I kindly explained to him that it seemed to me to be a musical and dramatic representation of "A Night in a Workhouse." The chorus represented the paupers of the casual ward, with their bare legs and short, workhouse night-shirts, singing out for skilly, which was brought in at the end of the piece in a big copper, under the direction of "Daddy," and all ended happily. "Daddy," on the bills, is called *King Christmas*, who comes in with a pretended bowl of punch—but I adhere to my interpretation. MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

M. Girardin on the Mexican Expedition—An Earnest Call Upon the Emperor to Withdraw His Troops—The Cholera in France—The Grand Ball.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 19, 1866.

The *Journal des Débats*, of this morning, contains a four-column article from the able and authoritative pen of M. SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, recapitulating the history of the Mexican Expedition, and terminating with an earnest call upon the Emperor to withdraw the French troops at once. The general tenor of the article went to show that the feeling of the people of the United States was strongly hostile to the government of MAXIMILIAN; that the government of the United States, while constantly reiterating this fact in its official communications to the French government, had constantly abstained from menace; that the language of the American government had been as conciliatory and as free from menace in 1866, after their victory over the rebellion, as in 1863 at the moment of their greatest internal strife; that in all this both the government and people of the United States had shown that although deeply offended by the Mexican Expedition, and although hostile to the continuance of the French flag in Mexico, they nevertheless desired to remain friends with France, and were willing to forbear to the uttermost in order to give the Emperor time to make a full trial of the experiment and to retire without being menaced. Prof. GIRARDIN then proceeded to say that the time for the withdrawal of the troops had come, that the Second Empire, unlike the First, had always comprehended the true statesmanship of retiring from a policy at the first moment interest dictated such a course, regardless of any point of honor which might be engaged; that in fact a Chief of State was not bound like individuals by a point of honor, and the writer then cited the examples of the peace of 1856, and that of Villafranca in 1859, as good ones to be followed in regard to Mexico in 1866.

That part of the message of the Governor of Ohio which refers to Mexico, and which condemns the Republic as an insufficient guarantee of order in that country, has had, as might have been expected, very great success in the ministerial press of Paris, and may exert some influence in hastening an evacuation, if the Emperor has really arrived at the maximum of disgust for the enterprise.

In political and military circles, there is a general belief that the Emperor will soon publicly announce the period at which he intends to withdraw the Mexican army; but I see nothing positive to warrant this belief, and would not like to predict its realization.

The cholera has at last quite disappeared from our bill of mortality, no deaths by this disease having occurred for ten days. We have thus a fair hope that the epidemic has left us definitively; for the weather is warm and quite favorable to its propagation, if it had not yet arrived at the end of its course.

Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of the coast towns of France, and at Caen and Brest especially the epidemic continues to make victims. On this account, your quarantine agents must not relax their efforts, for it would not be strange to find the disease developing on vessels now leaving the ports of France destined for the port of New-York. You arrested the spread of the malady in the case of the *Atalanta*, and you may have the same success with other vessels—although when the air becomes ripe for the development of the disease, nothing will arrest it. But it is always best to make the effort.

A distinguished lady of title has lately made a communication to the French Academy of Science, in which she declares that she has discovered the cause of choler. in a microscopic insect which she calls the "winged leech," and which, she says, is developed especially in marshy and filthy localities. The details she gives in relation to this animalcula and its connection with cholera, are so minute that the Academy, which commenced by laughing at the first paragraphs of the report, finished by deciding to investigate the matter.

After various revolutions at the School of Medicine, dependent on the late revolt of the students, order has been again definitively established, it is believed, by the appointment of M. WURTZ, Professor of Chemistry, as Dean of the Faculty.

Dr. CHARLES ROBIN, the distinguished micograph, already Professor of Histology at the School of Medicine and member of the Academy of Medicine, has just been elected to a vacant seat in the Academy of Sciences, section of anatomy and zoology. The profession take a particular pride in the success of Dr. ROBIN, who, by a sacrifice of time and labor devoted to science, has arrived, at the early age of 45, to the three highest places in the gift of the profession.

LA PATTI has returned to the *Italiens*, and, at four dollars a seat, the house is crowded. Her reception was brilliant beyond anything in the history of the triumphs of this theatre, but the enthusiasm of the audience did not quite reach the point it attained last week at Marseilles, where the people took the horses from her carriage and dragged her to her hotel, and then, snatching her bonnet from her head, tore it into shreds and divided them around as souvenirs.

Among the recent distinguished arrivals at the Grand Hotel, is that of Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, from Canada.

At the first ball and presentation at the Tuileries, on Wednesday night last, the American Minister presented the following persons: Major-Gen. Schofield, Mr. Consul Nicolay, Mrs. Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Mr. Beckwith, wife and daughter; Mr. John Blodgett, wife and two daughters, New-York; Miss Mary Ermina Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Hale, wife of the American Minister at Madrid, and two daughters; Mrs. Savory, Mr. Farnam, of Chicago, wife and daughter; Mrs. Morehead and daughter, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge Edwards Pierrepont and daughter, New-York, and Mrs. Acklen and daughter, of Nashville, Tenn.

The Emperor made Gen. SCHOFIELD give him an account of some of his Western campaigns.

MALAKOFF.

The Message and Reports in Paris—General Comments—The Mexican Question.

Private Letter from an American Resident in Paris.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 15, 1866.

On this side we have hardly got through reading the reports of the departments. The message of the President is grand. The handling of foreign affairs in it is superb. England is left uneasy and ashamed. France is sufficiently pacified for the present and left in dread of the future.

GRANT, by his unique silence, had become almost a myth. But at last he has spoken, and if I were given to man-worship I should indulge in superlative language. His report shines over the broad field of his campaigns like a great light; the mysteries of the military art vanish; every one reads and understands; for simplicity, clearness, comprehensiveness and unpretendingness and apparent unconsciousness the narrative is remarkable. I do not know of any military writings since the commentaries on the campaigns in Gaul that are like it. WELLINGTON, NAPOLEON and such like make us feel their greatness. But GRANT and CÆSAR make us feel great.

The largest combinations seem so obvious and natural, and the greatest difficulties are so readily got over, that we feel as if we could do the same thing. The career of GRANT revives an impression which all must have felt at times in regard to great men and great events.

There appear to be always exceptional men or minds, large, vague and vagrant, floating above the world dreamily; they are unrecognized and do not know themselves. They have no place in daily affairs and are not fit for them. They find in smooth and easy times no adequate motive for exertion. The little they do from necessity is badly done. They are often lazy and idle, and they incline to vicious habits and run to waste. The monotony of affairs affords them no excitement, and they often gamble and drink from a sort of necessity. These are not the men the world looks to in ordinary times, much less in emergencies.

But when difficulties arise which ordinary men cannot cope with, these drones, as if they had been waiting for occupation equal to their capacities, throw off their dormancy and show signs of higher life. They make their way over all obstacles, and gain the lead, and finally accomplish great deeds. In looking back on their career we observe many narrow escapes and numerous turns of luck when their fortunes hung in the balance, and of which they at the time were unconscious and we were unconscious. Their career of prosperity exhibits passages in which the adjustment of means and ends was so delicate, causes and effects so nicely poised, that events might just as well have turned the other way, and, in fine, all that has occurred, *barely* occurred.

We feel that we were so unconscious of their critical passages at the time, and perhaps so much opposed to what did occur at those vital moments, that a sensation of humiliation and helplessness comes over us, and we are forced to admit the Providential.

The French Emperor, in his preface to the *Life of Cæsar*, adroitly seizing upon this instinctive feeling which comes at times to all, enjoins the duty of submission to what he calls these "providential men." But, fortunately or unfortunately, the injunction is impracticable, and is only one of those plausible tricks for which he is remarkable. We are unable to distinguish the providential element in the present or in the future; we can only see it in the past. We cannot, therefore, submit to the injunction if we would, and we are forced to follow our own judgments.

If GRANT and SHERMAN both run for the Presidency, which is probable, I dare say each party may think its candidate the providential man—a contingency that exhibits the impracticability of the Emperor's dogma.

I am curious to see what Europe will say of GRANT and his commentaries. I have no doubt of what will be thought, but if GRANT's achievements and merits were less, his applause would be greater. Nations cannot afford to praise what they cannot excel or equal.

Mr. MCCULLOCH's report is, on the whole, I think, very sound, and surprises me more than GRANT's. He sweeps round the entire circle of economic knowledge, and gets glimpses of the higher truths at many points. If he can grasp them and follow them, they will lead him to great success.

The difficulty of getting men to appreciate those eternal things called principles is very great. If you ask your neighbor why water runs down hill, he will probaply reply, "because that is the direction of least resistance." He learned that at school, but has he got any further? If you ask him why, of two nations side by side, and both governed by the Norman race, one has become a great military power and the other a great maritime power, he may not so readily perceive that they two have followed the same law, and each has taken its greatest development in the direction of least resistance. He may be slow, also, to perceive that if you would have a flowing treasury, you must defeudalize the revenue laws, disembarrass industry, the source of all income, and leave it to flow freely in all the channels of least resistance, instead of damming them up and forcing it to climb the hills.

There are signs of hesitation and doubt in Mr. MCCULLOCH's report, as if he lacked solid convictions, or as if his courage was not equal to his opinions. But perhaps it is only a self suppression for the purpose of obtaining the authority requisite to act; for it is a fact that we may sometimes obtain confidence by appearing to know something, and at other times by appearing not to know. THADDEUS STEVENS gets power by appearing not to know, or rather by not knowing! His exhibit at times is astounding.

The Mexican resolutions in Congress have caused some stir. The English press is behaving better than usual, and showing less disposition to promote a quarrel between others than they generally show. The French press is precluded from discussion and reduced almost to silence. But the Bourse is shaky, and there is a growing uneasiness, a feverish distrust in general. Everybody seems afraid we are going to insult the French Emperor, and compel the nation to rally around him, instead of permitting him to retire peacefully. They all admit that they must retreat, but would prefer to fall back before superior force or with much fighting, to a retreat under the appearance of a menace.

I do not share their apprehensions. If the debate can be conducted with sobriety and gravity, and resolutions passed which only express in a general sense the great fact of the settled opinion and feeling of the nation in regard to the intrusive government of MAXIMILIAN, it will do good. More than this would augment the difficulties and do harm. But I do not look for more; now that the fire-eating element is excluded from Congress, I expect temperate and wise counsels. I look on the message and reports, so superior in the mass to anything we have had these twenty years, as the sense and voice of the people, the honest heart and head of the nation expressing itself at last, which for a long period it has not been able to do.

We must all admit that the situation for the Emperor is difficult. He is, beyond all question, most desirous of retiring, and knows that he cannot remain in Mexico. How to get away without bringing on himself, by his act, and thus upon the nation, humiliations that would be dangerous, is his whole study, I have not a doubt of it, and he even hopes we may be generous enough to forbear and help him by giving him time. Undoubtedly this is already a very humiliating position for him personally, but better this than worse.

As to what is really going on inside the curtain, although I believe I have some notion, I have not much to say at this moment. Things are in such an unsettled and transitional state, changing so much from day to day, one can hardly say what is before it takes another aspect. Discussions go on here, but negotiations have been lately transferred to Washington, and as they never keep any secrets long on that side, you may come to a knowledge of the definitives sooner than we. The ball, however, is opened, and dancing is rather lively. But I doubt if business is far enough advanced to warrant laying before Congress the latest communications.

My own notion is there is some danger of a war with France, but a great deal more danger of our slipping into the French shoes in Mexico, which would pinch us worse than they do the Emperor.

If you cannot check the dangerous growth of the great republic, the best way is to promote its overgrowth and it will check itself. The strength of the Emperor lies in his cunning, and with this stat of things on this side, we have on the other side a number of worthy Generals who have a smart touch of the fillibuster mixed with their patriotism. This propensity grafting itself on the sentiment of the whole country, which is unfavorable to MAXIMILIAN, makes a powerful element. We are thus more in danger of going too fast than too slow, and of being lef with Mexico on our hands, a calamity to us greater than a French war. Let Congress pronounce itself discreetly, and rest, the situation is safe; we can well afford to give the Emperor time to get out, and ourselves time to keep out. There is danger for both sides, and we may even bring on the calamities of war without war.

But I do not believe anything so needless and foolish is going to happen.

Everybody on this side demands, "Yes, but how shall we get away? We cannot leave anarchy behind to rise up and insult us, and mock our retreat."

My answer is: Coming events are too strong for you, and they will not stop to reason with you. You must find a way of retreat or come to grief; the best thing you can do is to send off MAXIMILIAN; you know he is a failure and must go; order an election, and let it be free; probably JUAREZ would be returned; accept him; treat with his government, and support it as your own; you can then retire with safety and with the applause of the world, having fulfilled your own promises to leave the nation free to choose its government. Nothing is easier. But if you think your own people so unreasonable that somebody must suffer to cover your first blunder, or your own correction of it, you can at the same time fall upon Belgium or BISMARK, who is a nuisance, or Venice, which is the world's *protegé*. That will cover your retreat, and be legitimate, because one wrong generally entails others. But it would cost you less and be more successful than a war with America, and you will find Mexico soon forgotten.

The oracular day—New-Year's—is at hand, but I don't think the oracles will speak. I expect something at the opening of the Chambers in January—day not yet fixed.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

An Eminent Frenchman's Argument for International Amity—A Simple Solution of the Mexican Question.

Translated for the New-York Times from an article in the Journal des Debats of Jan. 19, signed St. Marc Giradin.

I am one of those who believe that between France and the United States there is every possible reason for union and alliance, and not a single cause of dissension or of quarrel. Unless both peoples, therefore, should some day turn into a collection of duelists, war is impossible between these countries. Does this necessarily imply that both nations are destined to adore each other for ever and ever? That they will always regard each other as equally faultless and amiable? Not at all. My statement has this extent, no further; that the reasons that draws us toward the United States being more numerous and more powerful than those that tend to divide us, it will always be easy, whenever there may arise any weighty matter of dispute, for the intelligent governments of these two countries to so direct matters, the general bonds of sympathy shall prevail over any and all accidental roots of bitterness or misunderstanding.

There is one main reason why there can be no rational cause of war between us and the United States, and that is that since the sale of Louisiana to the United States by the Emperor NAPOLEON I., there is between us no territorial contiguity. Some, indeed, may think that NAPOLEON sold Louisiana too cheap, seeing it has been estimated that it did not cost the Americans more than 34 centimes the hectare, (about 2½ acres,) but for a just appreciation of the matter, even in a financial point of view, we must, I judge, add to this sum the millions that our contiguity with North America would sooner or later have cost us. I cite with pleasure this sale of Louisiana by NAPOLEON I., because it was not merely a bit of traffic—it was a political thought. From the time of the peace of Paris, in 1763, that is to say from the time of the fall of the colonial empire of France, the interests of France on the American continent, were necessarily very slight. It was, therefore better that she should have none whatever; and that instead of having jealous and intermeddling neighbors, she should find in that country only natural allies whom she should herself make great against her adversaries. Such was the thought of NAPOLEON I; *whereas the occupation of Mexico, should it be further prolonged, must be contrary to that conception of the first empire.* It must restore between us and the United States that contiguity which it was the desire of the Emperor NAPOLEON to abolish; nay, more, its effect is to restore it in the name and for the benefit of a third party. "Who land has, war has," (*qui terre a guerre a*) says the old proverb. In this case we should *not* have the land, but we should have the war which is said to be its accompaniment.

Does, therefore, the gratuitous and burdensome contiguity with the United States which we should thus assume promise, in case our occupation of Mexico be prolonged, to bring about war? God forbid that such should be the view of the United States! Should the duelist spirit push the Americans to that extremity, there would be no longer any room for deliberation, and whatever trouble and expense it may be to go and seek a duel at a distance of two thousand leagues, and especially a duel in which we should figure only in the character of a second, it might still be better to expect the challenge, while at the same time cursing that land in which the exigencies of the point of honor may at any moment overwhelm the counsels of prudence.

We are persuaded that public opinion in America will not take that fatal bent. It certainly sees the dangerous declivity and it pauses before taking the leap. *It depends on the French Government to hold it back by a single word.* We trust that word will be pronounced; we hope sincerely that it will.

Were the United States our natural adversaries, little should we reck what they thought. But as, on the contrary, they are our natural allies, it is important that we should know what are their reasons for bitterness and misunderstanding with us, touching the Mexican question. We can afford to pass by the dissatisfaction of our enemies; for it is their nature to be dissatisfied. We must look well after the dissatisfaction of our friends. It is this agency that governs the ebb and flow of human affairs.

For a right understanding of the grounds of complaint the Americans have against us, we must not confine ourselves to what is said in the newspapers. We must take the diplomatic documents communicated to Congress in the session of 1864, that is, before the end of the war, before the victory of the North. This important body of evidence we find published in the last number of the *Archives Diplomatiques*.

I shall confirm the quotations I desire to make from the American state papers to the reflections suggested to Mr. SEWARD and his agents in Eurore by our Mexican expedition. The reader may, perchance, observe in these reflections thoughts that have relation to other facts and objects—now the mediation between the North and South proffered by the Emperor, and rejected energetically by the government of the United States; then the protest which that government more than once repeats with a kind of pent-up indignation against the notion entertained by Europe regarding the check experienced by republican institutions in America. According to Europe, it is republican institutions that brought about civil war and the downfall of these institutions themselves. According to America, on the other hand, it was republican institutions that gave it the strength to carry through the war, and that will ultimately give it the victory. We may recur to these two points, but for the moment the Mexican question and the grievance which the United States have against us there anent o'ertops all other questions.

The first dispatch from Mr. SEWARD to Mr. DAYTON, American Minister, touching the attitude of the United States toward the new government established in Mexico, bears date Sept. 21, 1863. [The text of this dispatch follows in full.]

I cannot help remarking that this dispatch, now two years old, states with precision all those questions, the discussion of which only now begins to arise. These questions are threefold:

First Question—American opinion is very favorable to the Republican or Juarez party. It is therefore to be feared that the Americans may show, by their words or deeds, the decided *penchant* they have for the Republicans. Such is what Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of 1863 announces. Read the reply that, two years after, the American Gen. WEITZEL made to Gen. MEJIA, one of the chiefs of the Franco-Mexican army on the banks of the Rio Grande. This stream is the boundary of the Mexican Empire—the Americans hold the opposite bank. Thence arise a thousand occasions of collision. Gen. MEJIA complains of the partiality of American officers, and Gen. WEITZEL excuses these demonstrations as very natural under the circumstances. [Here follows the text of WEITZEL's reply.] But however much this reply may enlighten the world generally, the French government at least knew, as early as September, 1863, that it would be very difficult for the United States government to repress the sympathies of the people for the republican cause in Mexico.

Second Question—As early as the 21st September, 1863, Mr. SEWARD emphatically proclaimed that "the interests of the United States and those of France herself demanded as early as possible a solution of the complications that have arisen in Mexico—a solution the base of which must be the unity and independence of Mexico." We are now in 1866—two years have elapsed since this declaration—and the interests of the United States and those of France have not ceased to demand a prompt solution of the Mexican complications.

Third Question—As early as 1863, Mr. SEWARD expressed a lively desire "that there should, from this Mexican expedition, arise no coolness in the relations between the United States and France." We are persuaded that, whether in France or in the United States, the same desire continues equally heartfelt; only as it has waited two years, it may be that this desire has become more impatient and more exacting.

Five days after this first dispatch, Mr. SEWARD recurs anew to the sentiments of dissatisfaction that the French policy in Mexico is calculated to stir up in the United States, and the consequences of this policy as regards the United States. [Dispatch from Secretary SEWARD, Sept. 26, 1863.]

This dispatch is neither less remarkable nor less instructive than the former—the same conciliatory moderation in form, the same firmness in substance. Mr. SEWARD, even in the opening of this dispatch, does not conceal the dissatisfaction inspired by the projects of mediation. Every proposition of this kind assumes on the part of the mediator the postulate that there is a sort of equality of rights between the belligerent parties. This idea wounded the sensibilities of the Americans.

I ought to explain why I have seen fit to call particular attention to Mr. SEWARD's dispatches of 1863. It is important, in view of the reconciliation that we trust to see between France and the United States, to bear in mind that the views expressed to us by America touching the complications of the Mexican question, date from 1863, during all the embarrassments of the civil war, and are not the utterances of 1865, and after her triumph. If they dated only from the day of victory, they would carry less weight, being accounted in that case as the utterance of the hour, the expression of pride inspired by success; and we should be almost justified in paying less heed to demands greater to-day than they were at the time.

But when they hold in 1866 the same language they held in 1863, when they do not put forth a single additional claim, when their tone has not grown lofty with their fortune, how can we fail to give heed to demands that nothing changes, neither bad fortune nor good? If in 1863, at the time of Mr. SEWARD's first dispatches, we could have had the "prompt solution" of the Mexican complications then exacted, who could have taunted us with having yielded to pressure? Who could have said that we gave way before adversaries rather than before allies? Who can *now* make this assertion, seeing that these allies are no less exacting in the hour of triumph than they were in the days of trial? *We might assuredly yield to the representations of the Americans in 1863: why can we not do so in 1866, seeing that their representations are the same?*

We can readily understand why the Emperor did not yield to these representations in 1863. The Mexican experiment had not then been tried. For ourselves, we never had any great confidence in the enterprise; but we know that even outside of the government there were great minds that we seduced by it. It was only little by little that light has broken on the possibilities or the future of Mexico. Thanks to our soldiers we have been able to overcome many difficulties, but the more we overcome the more disclose themselves. Why, then, when the truth reaches us in each bulletin, should we repel it? The point of honor is not honor. The one goes to the last extremity even when it does wrong and knows it; the other stops when the public interest counsels it not to proceed further. It is the Emperor's gift of knowing when to stop that inspires the hope that we shall see a remarkable illustration thereof in the Mexican question. It will be a new and splendid evidence of the salutary difference existing between the old and the second Empire.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Rumor of an Understanding Between the United States and France—Maximilian a Dead Failure.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Thursday.

An understanding has been come to between the governments of France and the United States regarding Mexico, which is essentially incomplete and temporary in its character, but which, nevertheless, suits better the convenience of both than any perfect or permanent arrangement that could be devised. NAPOLEON III. has given strong assurances that he has no wish and no intention to spend much more blood or gold on his Austrian puppet there.

> "The brilliant toy so fiercely sought,
> Hath lost its charm by being caught."

The mimic empire, though ingeniously put together and carefully wound up, won't go. MAXIMILIAN I. is a dead failure, and his maker is dead tired of him. All he asks is time to let the experiment work itself out, which, without help from him, it is certain to do pretty quickly. If America openly interfere to compel evacuation, the French must fight; but if she will only have a little patience, matters will settle themselves without fighting. Of course this may prove delusive, and popular feeling may become unmanageable in the United States. But for the present it saves President JOHNSON much trouble and anxiety; and it is not the cue of Mr. SUMNER, who is chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, to press the government just now into a Mexican war, which would divert attention from his favorite theme and aim—the resettlement of the South on an abolition basis. Had this diplomatic truce on a highly nettlesome subject not been concluded, Mr. SEWARD would not have ventured to leave home for a tour in the West Indies. It is certainly rather an awkward time for him to visit Jamaica. But I have reason to think that his real motive in breaking away from official life at Washington for a brief season is the solicitude he naturally feels on account of the health of his daughter, and likewise of his son, who has never recovered from the wounds he received on the memorable day of President LINCOLN's assassination. The sea voyage and warm air of the tropics have been recommended for both invalids. The more elastic and vigorous constitution of the old politician himself has carried him through all his hard work for the last four years, as well as the severe injuries inflicted by his cowardly assailant; and, now that his country is once more at peace with all the world, he would fain rest and enjoy himself, were it not for domestic cares.

THE EMPEROR'S INTENTIONS.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London News.

The *Presse* says that at a ball at the Tuileries last night the intention attributed to the Emperor to announce in his speech the evacuation of Mexico for this year was favorably received by all the political company. The belief in this news greatly contributed to the firmness of the Bourse to-day. At the same time there are people standing in a good position to be well informed who maintain that the news is not true, and that the Emperor cannot make up his mind to a step, which, however explained, must make it patent to all the world that the Mexican expedition, the darling pet personal conception of his own brain, was a mistake, and is a failure. It is certain that orders yet unrevoked, and which are preparing to be acted upon in Toulon, prescribe the sending out of 2,000 or 3,000 more troops. This does not look like evacuation.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London Globe.

With regard to Mexico, it is known to-day that reinforcements to the figure of 1,000 men have gone forth, and that the throne speech on Jan. 22 will not show the slightest sign of faltering or hesitancy in the imperial mind about carrying his fixed purpose to the final consummation. According to *La France* this evening, last dispatches from Washington conveyed news of Gen. GRANT having much modified his views on the subject; that his policy is assimilated to that peaceful course adopted by President JOHNSON, and that serious opposition to MAXIMILIAN will soon subside.

Paris Correspondence of the Independence Belge.

That which appears to be the most probable is that the Emperor, (in his approaching speech from the throne,) while anticipating withdrawal, will not pledge himself to any fixed period, means not having yet been discovered for defending the interests founded by the Emperor's government and the dignity of our flag. As for the precise terms of this declaration, supposing what is said to be true, they are still unknown to the Ministers themselves, and will no doubt be modified by the news which will be brought at the last moment by the packet ship on the 19th or 20th.

DOWRY OF THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

Paris (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London Star.

Count D'ALCANTARA and the Marquis DORLEDOT have sailed for Vera Cruz. They are the bearers of an authentic copy of the will of the late King LEOPOLD, and of the codicils which concern the Empress in particular. She inherits 25,000,000f., (equivalent to £1,000,000,) but of this sum she has only a life use, the King, with his usual prudence, having settled it in such a manner that she cannot touch the principal.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

Another Meeting of English Bondholders—Charges against Erlanger & Co. —Poor Prospects for the Bondholders.

From the London Star, Jan. 19.

An adjourned meeting of the holders of the Confederate bonds was held yesterday, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of proposing resolutions founded on the report of the committee.

The chair was taken by Admiral WALLIS, who briefly stated the purpose of the committee.

Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE explained that the resolutions had been read at the former meeting, but had not been put, in consequence of the smallness of the attendance on that occasion.

Mr. MORGAN moved three resolutions, which have already appeared in the papers. They were to the following effect: 1. That the report of the committee (read at the meeting, and printed for the bondholders) should be adopted. 2. That the meeting felt confidence that the great principles of justice and international law on which their claims were founded would be recognized and acted on by the Federal government, and by the separate States which had formed the Southern Confederacy; and 3. That a committee should be formed to make inquiries upon the subject, and to endeavor to bring about a settlement of their claims, and that an amount of five per cent. on whatever sum might be recovered to pay whatever expense they might incur.

Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE said that the committee considered the bondholders entitled to be paid every penny of the loan. Foreign creditors, unfortunately, had nothing to appeal to but the principles of justice and equity. They thought that either the Federal government or the Southern States would recognize those principles, and settle the Confederate loan. According to the principles of international law this was a valid debt. They should make every allowance for the President of the United States in his peculiar position. Before the credit of the United States could be established upon a sound basis, the question of this debt must be dealt with. It was quite evident that the Southern States were ruined unless capital were poured into them. That capital must be obtained in Europe. They had endeavored to get as much information as possible about the origin of the loan. It had been issued in London by SCHRODER & Co. at 90. The committee had written to them asking to see the original contract, and had called upon them, but had been told that they only acted as agents, and had no information to give. They had also applied to Messrs. ERLANGER & Co., Paris, and had received a reply from their solicitors declining to furnish any information. Inquiries had been made, and the committee thought there were good grounds for thinking that a very large sum indeed had been received by Messrs. ERLANGER, a sum far exceeding a usual commission. He had heard that they had received £500,000. [Cries of "Oh! oh!] They had information, it might be good or it might be bad, which justified them in believing this. He had been offered certain information. So large a sum had caused certain persons to wish to have a share in it, and there had been some quarrelling in Paris over it. There was an old proverb about certain parties falling out, and now a good deal seemed to be coming to light. They did not accuse Messrs. ERLANGER or Mr. SCHRODER of having made so much money improperly, but they wished to know if so large a sum had been fairly obtained. A letter was produced showing that the inquiries upon the subject had produced pressure in Paris. He had had offers of information on promise of a bonus upon the amount recovered in consequence of the knowledge afforded, but he had not thought it well to accept them himself. He believed there was a strong feeling in the Southern States in favor of recognizing the debt, mainly because the fact of the loan showed the intense sympathy of the South.

Mr. WESTON asked if Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL could give any information. He also wished to know what had become of the money belonging to the Confederation which was in their hands in England at the end of the struggle. He knew that the pay of all the Confederate officers who were in England had been regularly received by them in full up to the 1st September. But there must have been further funds in hand, and he wanted to know what had become of them. As regarded the contract, he should be glad to know something of it. They all knew that ERLANGER had married Mr. SLIDELL's daughter. He thought the loan had not been raised so much from a want of money as to test the feeling of England.

Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE said that Mr. MASON was anxious to give every information.

A bondholder proposed that the committee be understood to have nothing to do as regarded the contract with Messrs. ERLANGER or SCHRODER.

Mr. CHAMBERLAYNE said the committee ought not to be shackled, and a committee was appointed, consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. HARVEY, WESTERN, and PHILLIPS, with power to add to their number.

Mr. MORGAN made some observations upon a scheme proposed for paying off the loan by investing more money in the Southern States, to develop their resources, and setting apart a portion of the profits for the discharge of the Confederate bonds.

Rams for Chili—Important Reinforcement of the Chilian Fleet.

From the Manchester Examiner, Jan. 19.

There has just sailed from the Mersey, for Valparaiso, a powerful screw steam ram, intended for the Chilian fleet. This vessel has been built by the well-known firm of LAIRD BROTHERS, Birkenhead, and is named *Oscar*. It is said that another steam ram, for the same government, has just been completed, and will leave the Thames in a few days for Chili. The name of this vessel is *Minerva*.

Rumored Steps Toward the Amicable Settlement of the Venetian Difficulty.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London Herald.

A report of the most startling character has been in circulation for the last 24 hours in political and financial circles. It is stated that negotiations are actively going on between Austria, France and Italy for an amicable settlement of the Venetian question. I am not in a position to say whether the report is true or not, but I think that this is a case in which, as the French say, there can be no smoke without fire. Both Austria and Italy have made immense strides since 1859, and I know for a fact that there are statesmen in both countries who are deeply convinced of the practicability of a compromise. So long as two years ago, both Austria and Italy threw out feelers to try and find out whether England would afford her aid in bringing about some kind of arrangement—England being eminently fitted for such a task, owing to her popularity in Italy, where the most popular statesman since the days of CAVOUR has been Sir J. HUDSON, and of the confidence with which she was still regarded in Austria. But non-intervention was the order of the day. Moreover, Lord RUSSELL was engaged in the manufacture of paper fortifications for Denmark, and France naturally disliked being left out of this meditated concert. In short, the plan failed, but, if what I hear be true, it would appear to have been revived, France taking the place as a go-between. The idea, which is yet in an inchoate state, is not a bad one; it is this: Venice to enjoy a government of her own—a kind of neutral ground between Austria and Italy; Peschiera, Verona and Mantua to belong to Italy; Padua, Vicenza and Legnano to Austria. Each of the two powers to retain the right of fortifying and garrisoning these fortresses as they please, and stipulating a general disarmament.

THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND PRESIDENT BAEZ.

Mr. Seward Entertained at the National Palace—His Conversation with President Baez—History of the changes in the Dominican Presidency—Why Hayti was not Earlier Recognized &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 4.

A letter has been received here from San Domingo, giving the substance of a conversation held there on the 14th of January, between Secretary SEWARD and President BAEZ at the National palace. The Cabinet of Dominica were present. The respectability of the source whence the information came entitles it to credibility.

President BAEZ said he was very happy to have the honor of receiving the Secretary of State of the United States at the National Palace; that a revolution has been made in this republic, and that the whole people having acquiesced in it, it lacks nothing to give stability to the present government, but that it should receive the recognition of the great Republic of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD said: I see before me a person (Gen. CABRAL) who, I may say, has heretofore, not improperly but most loyally, been the obstacle to the recognition of the government under your administration. When the power of Spain was cast off by the people of, Dominica, they announced to all other nations the restoration of the republic of Dominica and Gen. CABRAL at its head. Satisfied that the revolution was as successful as it was just, and believing that it was permanently established under the control of Gen CABRAL, the United States did not hesitate a moment in instructing their consul residing here, to recognize the Republic, by putting himself into political relations under Gen. CABRAL. Before those instructions could be executed, there was a change, an irregular one, without the forms of a constitutional action, and Gen. CABRAL was not President, and in his place, Gov-Gen. BAEZ was found at the head of the Republic, in antagonism, as it seemed, to the will of the people, as it had before been expressed in favor of Gen. CABRAL. We were loyal to Gen. CABRAL, though not hostile to you. We sought to know how the government of the republic was to be permanently reorganized, and under whose administration in due execution of the national will which is for all foreign states the supreme law. All our difficulties are now happily dispelled. Gen. CABRAL is no longer President by the voice of the people, but you are President in his stead, and the acquiescence of the people is guaranteed by the presence of Gen. CABRAL acting in full harmony with you as a member of your administration.

President BAEZ said: I was in France; I came to America on my way to my country. Heard that the Spanish rule was cast off, and that the Republic was proclaimed and successfully established by the people in arms. I was prepared to accept, and heard with satisfaction the condition of things. Gen. SERRANO had been proclaimed President (Provisional President.) I was prepared to acquiesce in his administration. The people considered again, and Gen. PIMENTAL was chosen Provisional President. I was ready to acquiesce in that. While I still remained abroad the people considered again, and called Gen. CABRAL to the Presidency. I was content with that arrangement; but then came a declaration of the popular will calling me to the Presidency. That call was sustained by Gen. SERRANO, Gen. PIMENTAL and Gen. CABRAL, and it came in a form so solemn that I was obliged to regard it as the will of the people. I caused the Congress of the republic to be convened. They have ratified that desire, and I have accepted the administration under the guarantees of organic law, and with a view of cementing the harmony of the government, I have invited Gen. PIMENTAL and Gen. CABRAL to be members of my Cabinet. I am still holding a similar trust for Gen. SERRANO, which I hope will be accepted by him.

Mr. SEWARD said: Your policy seems to me to have been eminently judicious. I trust it will prove as successful as it was manifestly wise.

President BAEZ said: I hope all parties will acquiesce in a complete return of peace and order. But it would complete our good fortune and give us the only guarantee that remains to consolidate the government if the great republic of North America would give us its recognition. When Dominica departed from Hayti, in 1824, many other States recognized Dominica, but the United States, for reasons doubtless of their own, have never recognized Dominica. The enjoyment of their favor is essential to our stability and peace, and I have always thought it a hardship that it could not be secured. Now, however, since I learn that the United States have proclaimed general liberty for all classes of men, I hope that the obstacles which have prevented our recognition, may be deemed to have been removed.

Mr. SEWARD said: When the United States separated from Great Britain and established themselves an independent nation, they organized themselves into a republic, and laid for its foundation the principle of the equality of men, a principle with which any form of human slavery is incompatible. But African slavery existed in the country, and while in theory and form our condition was one based upon the equality of all the people of the nation, slavery nevertheless existed and guarantees of local or State laws. The first great effort of the friends of freedom and humanity was to eliminate slavery with its influences in every form from the Federal Republic, and to give to the nation the character and policy of a nation opposed to human bondage. Every step that we advanced in attempting to impress this character upon the nation we were met by the slaveholding faction of the republic, by the menace of disruption and dismemberment of the empire. It was not possible at first to prevent the extension of slavery in our own borders. It was not possible to prevent the acquisition of new foreign territory for the purpose of extension of slavery, because of the popular apprehension that disunion must follow the policy of restriction thus proposed. Thus, in fact, under previous administrations, the slaveholding power loudly and long determined the policy of the country at home and abroad. Thus it happened that when Hayti established a republic upon the basis of universal emancipation, and constituted in all its forms after our own, the United States did not recognize Hayti, and throughout all her existence, now not a short one, of near fifty years, that sister republic was never recognized by the United States. It was so with Dominica in 1824, when she separated herself from Hayti and established an American sister republic, the United States did not acknowledge Dominica as a State, and she has remained out of relations with us till the present time. Our own anti-slavery people of all classes, with great labor and great cost, many years ago, established a republic on the coast of Africa—Liberia—intended to operate successfully for the suppression of the African slave trade. The founders of Liberia were American citizens; the settlers of Liberia were a portion of the American people; but the slaveholding policy prevailed in the councils of the United States, and the United States did not recognize Liberia, though virtually a creation of its own. All this continued until 1861, when the slaveholding policy of the United States was for the first time effectually reversed, not without the necessary cost of suppressing the attempted dismemberment so long menaced. Of how great the cost has been I am not now to speak, but it is a source of satisfaction that the reversal of the objectionable policy is complete and radical. We have now no slaves in the United States. Simul-

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Diplomatic Correspondence of Wm. H. Seward for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864. 8 Volumes. Washington: Government Printing-Office.

That which may be termed the civil war diplomatic correspondence of the government, now lies before us in eight massive volumes. The years 1861 and 1862 are represented by a volume each. 1863 needed two volumes. But 1864 required four. Practically the diplomacy of war ended with this last year. Because when New-Year's day of 1865 was rung in, it was accompanied by the glad shouts of our loyal citizens over the advancing columns of SHERMAN, and the reeling phalanxes of LEE. The nations of Europe then heard and saw and realized with us that the end was nigh. The volumes of 1865, which are yet to come, will state rather the corollaries of the prior diplomacy.

Three-fourths of the gigantic labors of brain and pen represented by these volumes demonstrate the industry, sagacity, and the ornate yet clinching periods of Secretary SEWARD. They will become to posterity the pillar in his self-constructed monument of statesmanship—his labors in the Senate having already constituted the ornamental yet substantial plinth.

The historians of our civil conflict will recognize three elements of success in the conduct of the government during the period embraced by the diplomatic correspondence of Secretary SEWARD—arms, finance, diplomacy. But they will hesitate and differ as to the precedence of these. Was there any precedence? Did they not write as a trinity of statesmanship? Could either, alone, have conducted the war to its glorious issues? Nay, could skill in arms—the patient sagacity of GRANT, SHERMAN and their military compeers—or faith in financial miracles—the foresight of CHASE and the acumen of FESSENDEN and MCCULLOCH—have earnestly combined for victory without the diplomatic wisdom of SEWARD? How accurate then to refer to them as *tres juncta in uno!*

When Mr. SEWARD, on the morning of the 5th of March, 1861, sat down in the dingy, but memorable chambers of the State Department, to pen his famous circulars (Vol. 1,) to our Ministers abroad, it was not alone by the monster of secession that the capital and the great constitutional fabric of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON were menaced. The small cloud of foreign intervention hung over us, presaging the possible and the most dangerous tornado. That monster became very formidable at times. Yet, was there ever a time between Bull Run and the capture of Savannah when, if this cloud had culminated in the tornado, the monster could have been kept at bay? Whomsoever then may receive the reward of merit for engineering our finances, certainly Secretary SEWARD's claim to the successful navigation of the American Ship of State beyond the mutterings of the tornado of foreign intervention, is to be as frankly and universally acknowledged as is now the tenacious skill in arms of Gen. GRANT.

These volumnes embody the very log-books of our Ship of State during the crisis. The wisdom of the entries are particularly conspicuous now when read intelligently by the key which fully accomplished events give to us. No one need at this late day praise the skill in rhetoric or the mastership of language which Secretary SEWARD possesses; nor his prompt appreciations of impending situations and foreign complications; nor his coolness in anticipation as well as of reflection. But only after reading this mass of correspondence can one heartily appreciate the enormous tasks which devolved upon the State Department, or the philosophic toil which the Secretary of State underwent. Vain assassin, to suppose that his brutal exhibition of death's angel to this Christian brain-worker, amid the turbulence of a world, could shake equanimity, daunt imperturbability, or crush the tissues inured to Herculean labors in the world of thought.

No person who was accustomed, during the excitements of the capital whilst civil war intensely raged around its borders, to daily meet Mr. SEWARD—now at the War Department, next in the library of the President, soon driving to and fro in his modest rockaway, (that some of the benighted Bergen County constituents of Boanerges ROGERS might have disdained to harness,) and always serene, chatty and holiday-like at dinner-parties and soirées—could have ever dreamed that the Minister of State was dictating, or drafting, or correcting, or reading and digesting the immense correspendenee unfolded by these volumes. But let such person take them now upon his library-table, examine the dates, study the style and criticise the temper of all the letters and dispatches, and he will perfectly appreciate how well that Minister may take precedence of any diplomatist who ever lived in capacity for doing a vast deal and doing it well. The labors of RICHELIEU, or DE RETZ, or PITT, or any one else you please to name, immediately dwarf.

Perhaps some caviler may quote to us the reference to loads of learned lumber, or to learning that is never read. Or he may cite Polonius, and Hamlet's repartee of "words, words, words!" Yet he is challenged to discover anything tautological or slovenly in the correspondence. Similar thoughts and opinions and suggestions go upon the same day to half a dozen Ministers and Consuls, but they proceed to their diverse destinations, clothed with varied and appropriate garb. Repetitions of ideas must certainly appear. There was a congruity of plan to be observed of course. But the ideas and the plan were always commended by a wealth of language admirable for simplicity, directness of style and elastic phraseology.

A conscientious criticism and *résumé* of Mr. SEWARD's diplomatic correspondence would exceed the limits of even a review article. Of course it cannot find place in newspaper columns. But every library should vie in securing place for the volumes. The earlier ones are now very scarce. We have heard that Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, in connection with GEORGE E. BAKER, the able and theme-loving editor of Mr. SEWARD's life and works, contemplate presenting to the world at large "Selections from the Diplomatic Correspondence." Such a publication would be timely and acceptable. Perhaps while unable to devote much space to the subject, we may refer here to a few salient points.

The key-note to the correspondence appears in the first letter or circular, viz.: "The President relies upon the greatest possible diligence and fidelity on your part to counteract and prevent the designs of those who would invoke foreign intervention to embarrass or overthrow the republic." This sentiment animates every letter and answer. So early as April, 1861, Mr. SEWARD outlived the whole course of Confederate diplomacy in Great Britain by these words in a letter to Mr. ADAMS: "They will appeal not to the justice or to the magnanimity, but to the cupidity and caprice of Great Britain." This initial letter, it may be remarked, is a most comprehensive essay upon the immediate causes of the rebellion and the diverse or agreeing interests of Britain and the United States. Indeed, each initial letter to each of the Plenipotentiaries was a brief treatise upon the antagonisms or homogeneousness of our diverse relations with respective foreign countries. As such they will be often referred to and quoted.

In response to the flippant critics who have jeered at certain sanguine and early prognostications of Mr. SEWARD touching our rebellion, (as if a diplomatist was bound to do otherwise than write words of hope and keep up unflagging faith day by day,) we may quote these paragraphs, the first from the general circular, and the second from the initial letter to Mr. DAYTON: (1) "The President entertains a full confidence in the restoration of the *harmony and unity* of the government by a *firm* yet just and liberal bearing *coöperating* with the *deliberate and loyal action of the American people.*" (2) "The very principle of *universal suffrage* on which the government of France is built is put in issue by the insurrection here, and is in this emergency *to be vindicated*, and MORE EFFECTUALLY THAN EVER ESTABLISHED by the government of the United States."

The ancillary subjects treated of in the diplomatic correspondence were of course numerous. The laws of blockade, privateering, piracy, tariffs, passports, &c., were to be treated of fully As the correspondence was mainly furnished in duplicate to the various sovereigns, it had to partake of the argumentative character, and to be without loophole. Here was one man—an Auburn lawyer—contesting legal and publicist brief with such subtle casuists as are reared in Italian or German universities, or such acute reasoners as mature in Paris and Oxford. Here was one man—a plain farmer in appearance and habit of life—playing with the foils of etiquette with men who had grown gray in the gaslight of throne rooms. Here was one man—and he neither a practiced courtier nor a selfish optimist—playing with the emotions of queens, or toying with the stoicism of oriental rulers. It was, in fact, a Democratic Republican playing the game of chess with a deliberating congress of antagonists, most of whom understood the return move against this unitary antagonist before the latter saw it. A dozen times were the combined players on the point of saying "tchec," but as often did the solitary player move such pieces in support as bade them withdraw. But although these ancillany subjects and games were so numerous, the Secretary never once lost his head, his heart, or his health.

Enough, however, to outline the interest of these many volumes and their value. As yet they are governmental blue books, and pass under the frank to constituents. But in time to come they will be regarded as famous volumes in the War Cyclopedia, which the government printing-office has published for posterity, and which a grateful nation of readers may demand in frequent republication. A. O. H.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

THE FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Order by Gen. Sickles.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, Jan. 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—I. To the end that civil rights and immunities may be enjoyed; that kindly relations among the inhabitants of the State may be established; that the rights and duties of the employer and the free laborer, respectively, may be defined; that the soil may be cultivated and the system of free labor fairly undertaken; that the owners of estates may be secure in the possession of their lands and tenements; that persons, able and willing to work may have employment; that idleness and vagrancy may be discountenanced, and encouragement given to industry and thrift; and that humane provision may be made for the aged, infirm and destitute, the following regulations are established for the government of all concerned in this department:

II. All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to testify, because of color or caste.

III. All the employments of husbandry or of the useful arts, and all lawful trades or callings, may be followed by all persons, irrespective of color or caste; nor shall any freedman be obliged to pay any tax or fee for a license, nor be amenable to any municipal or parish ordinance not imposed upon all other persons.

IV. The lawful industry of all persons who live under the protection of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws, being useful to the individual, and essential to the welfare of society, no person will be restrained from seeking employment when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor hindered from traveling from place to place on lawful business. All combinations or agreements which are intended to hinder, or may so operate as to hinder, in any way, the employment of labor—or to limit compensation for labor—or to compel labor to be involuntarily performed in certain places, or for certain persons, as well as all combinations or agreements to prevent the sale or hire of lands or tenements, are declared to be misdemeanors; and any person or persons convicted thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

V. Agreements for labor or personal service of any kind, or for the use and occupation of lands and tenements, or for any other lawful purpose, between freedmen and other persons, when fairly made, will be impartially enforced against either party violating the same.

VI. Freed persons unable to labor, by reason of age or infirmity, and orphan children of tender years, shall have allotted to them by the owners suitable quarters on the premises where they have been heretofore domiciled as slaves, until adequate provision, approved by the general commanding, be made for them by the State or local authorities, or otherwise; and they shall not be removed from the premises, unless for disorderly behavior, misdemeanor, or other offence committed by the head of a family or a member thereof.

VII. Able-bodied freedmen, when they leave the premises in which they may be domiciled, shall take with them and provide for such of their relatives as, by the laws of South Carolina, all citizens are obliged to maintain.

VIII. When a freed person, domiciled on a plantation, refuses to work there, after having been offered employment by the owner or lessee, on fair terms, approved by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, such freedman or woman shall remove from the premises within ten days after such offer, and due notice to remove by the owner or occupant.

IX. When able-bodied freed persons are domiciled on premises where they have been heretofore held as slaves, and are not employed thereon or elsewhere, they shall be permitted to remain, on showing to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the post that they have made diligent and proper efforts to obtain employment.

X. Freed persons occupying premises without the authority of the United States, or the permission of the owner, and who have not been heretofore held there as slaves, may be removed by the commanding officer of the post, on the complaint of the owner, and proof of the refusal of said freed persons to remove after ten days' notice.

XI. Any person employed or domiciled on a plantation or elsewhere, who may be rightfully dismissed by the terms of agreement, or expelled for misbehavior, shall leave the premises, and shall not return without the consent of the owner or tenant thereof.

XII. Commanding officers of districts will establish within their commands respectively, suitable regulations for hiring out to labor, for a period not to exceed one year, all vagrants who cannot be advantageously employed on roads, fortifications and other public works. The proceeds of such labor shall be paid over to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to provide for aged and infirm refugees, indigent freed people, and orphan children.

XIII. The vagrant laws of the State of South Carolina, applicable to free white persons, will be recognized as the only vagrant laws applicable to the freedmen; nevertheless, such laws shall not be considered as applicable to persons who are without employment, if they shall prove that they have been unable to obtain employment, after diligent efforts to do so.

XIV. It shall be the duty of officers commanding posts to see that issues of rations to freedmen are confined to destitute persons, who are unable to work because of infirmities arising from old age, or chronic diseases, orphan children too young to work, and refugee freedmen returning to their homes with the sanction of the proper authorities; and in ordering these issues commanding officers will be careful not to encourage idleness or vagrancy. District commanders will make consolidated reports of these issues tri-monthly.

XV. The proper authorities of the State in the several municipalities and districts shall proceed to make suitable provision for their poor, without distinction of color; in default of which the General commanding will levy an equitable tax on persons and property sufficient for the support of the poor.

XVI. The constitutional rights of all loyal and well-disposed inhabitants to bear arms will not be infringed; nevertheless, this shall not be construed to sanction the unlawful practice of carrying concealed weapons; nor to authorize any person to enter with arms on the premises of another against his consent. No one shall bear arms who has borne arms against the United States, unless he shall have taken the amnesty oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865, or the oath of allegiance prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 8, 1863, within the time prescribed therein. And no disorderly person, vagrant or disturber of the peace shall be allowed to bear arms.

XVII. To secure the same equal justice and personal liberty to the freedmen as to other inhabitants, no penalties or punishments different from those to which all persons are amenable shall be imposed on freed people; and all crimes and offences which are prohibited under existing laws, shall be understood as prohibited in the case of freedmen, and if committed by a freedman shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner as if committed by a white man.

XVIII. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship.

XIX. Persons whose conduct tends to a breach of the peace may be required to give security for their good behavior, and in default thereof shall be held in custody.

XX. All injuries to the person or property committed by or upon freed persons, shall be punished in the manner provided by the laws of South Carolina, for like injuries to the persons or property of citizens thereof. If no provision be made by the laws of the State, then the punishment for such offences shall be according to the course of the common law; and in the case of any injury to person or property, not prohibited by the common law, or for which the punishment shall not be appropriate, such sentence shall be imposed as, in the discretion of the Court before which the trial is had, shall be deemed proper, subject to the approval of the General commanding.

XXI. All arrests, for whatever cause, will be reported tri-monthly, with the proceedings thereupon, through the prescribed channel, the General commanding.

XXII. Commanding officers of districts, sub-districts and posts, within their commands respectively, in the absence of the duly appointed agent, will perform any duty appertaining to the ordinary agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, carefully observing for their guidance all orders published by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, or other competent authority.

XXIII. District commanders will enforce these regulations by suitable instructions to sub-district and post commanders, taking care that justice be done, that fair dealing between man and man be observed, and that no unnecessary hardship and no cruel or unusual punishments be imposed upon any one.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
W. L. M. BURGER, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Brevet Major and Aid-de-Camp.
JAN. 23, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Report by a Special Committee.

Messrs. B. F. MOORE, W. S. MASON and R. S. DONNELL, a committee appointed by Provisional Governor HOLDEN, under a resolution of the recent convention to prepare and report to the Legislature a system of laws upon the subject of freedmen, &c., have made their report. The report says:

The committee recommend the passage of the following bills:

1. A bill to punish persons pursuing horses and other live stock with intent to steal them.

2. A bill to prevent wilful trespasses on lands and stealing any kind of property therefrom.

3. A bill to punish vagrancy.

In regard to this bill the committee have deemed it advisable to recommend the repeal of the two provisions upon the same subject, and the passage of this bill in lieu of both said provisions.

These provisions are to be found in the Revised Code, chap. 34, sec. 43; chap. 107, sec. 60. The former was intended for white vagrants and the latter for free negro vagrants.

The bill herewith reported embraces both populations.

4. A bill to punish seditious language, insurrections and rebellions in the State.

In regard to this bill, the substance of it has long existed in the State, under several provisions to be found in the Revised Code and elsewhere. The bill now offered is intended as a substitute for all provisions upon the same subject.

5. A bill to secure agricultural laborers their pay in kind.

The object of this bill is to encourage the field laborer by securing to him the fruits of his toil. Every legitimate means should be employed to stimulate industry, and the enjoyment of its fruits has ever been found the strongest incentive to produce the desired effect.

6. A bill to prevent enticing servants from fulfilling their contracts, or harboring them.

This bill is a just companion with the preceding one. While it is the duty of the lawgiver to secure to the laborer the promised rewards of his labor and toil, it is equally just to require him to comply with his deliberate and lawful contracts; especially when his employer surrenders to him, in the outset, the use of valuable lands which may prove to be worthless to the owner if the laborer be not held to his contract. The inculcation of a strict observance of contract is equally the parent and offspring of virtuous industry. And that man is no less a vicious member of society, who persuades and encourages another to be faithless to his word, than he who wilfully violates it. Both should suffer the sharp reproof of the law.

7. A bill more effectually to secure the maintenance of bastard children, and the payment of fines and costs on conviction in criminal cases.

The purpose of this bill is to relieve the county treasuries; first, from the burden of supporting bastard children, which are likely to greatly increase in number in the midst of a demoralized population.

Secondly, from the burden of maintaining, at heavy expense, the judicial tribunals of the land established for the preservation of the public peace, against the turbulence and violence of those who, having been the principal instrument of its breaches, seek, when brought to justice, to evade by an idle life the payment of the costs of suppressing their own disorders.

8. And lastly, A bill to establish workhouses or houses of correction in the several counties of the State.

Without such a house the present jails will be unequal to contain those who will be committed to prison. Their proper enlargement for the reception of both species of population, and the different sexes of each population, will cost at once as much as a workhouse and farm on a small scale, which may be enlarged as occasion may require.

* * * It may be said, and with perfect truth, that there are comparatively few of the slaves lately freed who are honest; but this vice, now so prevalent among them, may be traced to other and more probable causes than any natural depravity peculiar to the negro race, which, by some physiologists, is declared to be naturally destitute of moral principles in a greater degree than any other people yet known. The committee have not regulated their code by this doctrine. And if it were true, there is but the greater necessity for correcting the natural obliquity by proper civil institutions wisely administered. That the race is not beyond the reach of a proper moral training is evident from the many examples among them of sobriety, industry and honesty. If it owed its depravity to the vicious nature, peculiar to the race, we ought to be able, by this time, to trace some steps of improvement in the mixture of its blood with that of other races of men.

The committee have not discovered, nor has it been maintained, that the mixed blooded slave has been elevated in the moral virtues of the white race, as he advanced toward it in color.

Your honorable body will perceive also, that we recommend that the courts should be fully opened to the negro race, for protecting their persons and property, and all the rights of freemen, by being heard as witnesses, whenever these rights are in controversy.

The enactment recomended, allows their evidence in civil cases, only where the rights of person or property of persons of color, would be precluded by the judgments or decrees made in those cases. And in criminal cases, only where the violence, fraud or injury charged to have been done by, or on them, is put directly in issue. If the testimony is to be admitted at all, it ought to be extended to such cases. The effect of thus limiting it will not deny them any advantages, but, on the contrary, will secure to them the most perfect protection that human evidence can afford. Beyond the accomplishment of this object we have not felt ourselves authorized to go. The result of allowing it to this extent will be, that when colored persons are parties, they may call to the witness-stand the whole population of the land, not rendered incompetent by want of understanding, interest or religious unbelief; while in cases where white persons alone are parties, white persons only will be competent witnesses.

The committee then give some of the reasons which have induced them to recommend the reception of the evidence of negroes, and conclude:

In offering our reasons for allowing the evidence, we have conceded the general demoralization of the colored population, but we should do great injustice to many of them if we should close this report, without excepting from the stigma hundreds who, throughout their lives, have conducted themselves in a manner altogether becoming the best of citizens, and deserving the very highest praise. These are lights, indeed, to all others; and the consideration of respect in which they are held ought to stimulate and encourage others of their race to practice the virtues of honesty and truth, which have served to distinguish the few.

The Committee hitherto have argued that, if the proposed evidence be admitted, subject to the rules long established among us, and derived from our English ancestors, the administration of justice will have little to apprehend from the depravity or prejudice of the witness. In proof of this, they beg leave to invoke the attention of your honorable body to the recent experiments on those rules, made in England and in many of the United States.

THE SEA ISLANDS.

Letter from Gov. Orr.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, in a letter to President JOHNSON regarding the Sea Islands, says:

The condition of these lands is such that, owing to the action of the direct tax laws, the original owners are ousted of possession, while the system of leases and allotments, and in some portions the field order of Gen. SHERMAN have caused their distribution among the freedmen, and created a strong expectation among them of continued and more extensive distribution. I would submit to you, and through you to the government, whether any principle of justice can sanction such a double punishment as first to compel the owners of these lands to bear the whole burden of the State's taxation, and then to confiscate the very lands which had been so taxed. For, as I have said before, now that the cessation of war has given the opportunity, these owners are perfectly willing to pay their taxes, and ask simply that the principle of redemption, incorporated in the acts themselves, shall not be made barren by being limited to a point of time before which it was clearly impossible to use it.

But there is another point of view from which the condition of these lands assumes even graver importance. The question of the relation between the white population of this State and the new freedmen has been a very perplexing one, and not altogether free from danger. It has been for a long time doubtful whether the freedman would contract for labor at all, and the great difficulty in the way has been his conviction that the lands of his former master were to be given to him. This delusion is not yet dispelled. In the interior of the State, where there has been no dispossession of the owners, the freedmen are gradually becoming convinced of the truth, and are beginning to find that work is a necessity, and by contracting for labor at fair wages only can they secure work. But in the low country the case is different. Difficulties still seem impossible to be overcome, and serious disturbances have occurred. Gen. SICKLES, by energetic and practical action, is making some progress to a more wholesome state of affairs. But there is one obstacle too strong for him, or the planter, or the State. That is, the existence in the State of a large tract of the richest and most valuable lands, from which the white owner is excluded, to which the freedmen look with the assurance of future possession, and over which the State possesses no control, and the military authorities of the United States can exert no beneficial influence. As long as these lands remain in this condition, so long the freedman of the low country will refuse to work for wages, and the freedman of the up-country will work discontentedly. Although I see that a proposition has been made in Congress to confirm the grant made by Gen. SHERMAN's field order, I cannot believe that either the justice or wisdom of a great government will permit so fatal an injury to this State as must be the establishment of a negro colony upon her borders, wasting her most fruitful lands, obstructing her largest harbors, and shutting out from the sea, by a belt of barrenness, her enterprise and her industry. But the delay in deciding the status of these lands is acting most injuriously upon the fortunes and future of this State. Already the beneficent action of the President's restoration of lands has been unaccountably delayed, intentionally or ignorantly, by those intrusted with its execution. But imperfectly and unwillingly as it has been executed, already its good effects are visible, and I will venture to assure you that if you can contribute to make it perfect, by aiding the State in the restoration of the lands, now practically confiscated by the direct tax act, you will be going far in securing the solution of that question of labor which is to-day the only real obstacle to the firm, harmonious and prosperous reconstruction of a common country.

Impressed with the importance of these views, but finding it impossible, either with justice to your engagements or my own to dwell upon them more fully or more in detail, I have commissioned Hon. WM. HENRY TRESCOT to lay this letter before you, and to enforce it with such information as an examination of it on your part may require. Mr. TRESCOT has already had the honor of communication with you as the representative in the same capacity, of my predecessor, Gov. PERRY.

A Southern Planter's Address to the Negroes.

Hon. WALTER BROOKE, of Vicksburgh, addressed a large assemblage of the colored people of Mississippi a few days since at their celebration of Emancipation. He said, in the course of his address:

"If I had lands I would invite you to come and live upon them. You have the strength to cultivate them, and the staple is rich; take a part of it as a remuneration for your labor. You shall have your privileges. There are your school-houses and your teachers; there is your house of God. If after living with me you shall choose to live by yourselves, I will bid you God speed.

Not by the convention but by the Legislature you are forbidden to own lands. No court admits the legality of such an act. Why? The convention remodeled a constitution which secured your liberties and directed the Legislature to protect your lives and property. I do not think the pledge will be broken. After passion and excitement have died away all will be well. Exert yourselves to bring back the prosperity of the State and the people will repudiate the attempt to deprive you of certain rights. I believe that the State will provide for the education of your children in a short time. I have always opposed the laws forbidding the instruction of colored people. I have never seen the time when I would not teach my servants to read and write, and have taught them myself. Knowledge is beneficial, and good books will do more than oral instructions. No matter what the color, learning improves the man or woman.

Intelligent labor is also the most profitable, and the ability to calculate loss and gain is a great advantage to both parties. Strive to learn to read and write. I am astonished to observe how fast you acquire this knowledge. Go on, and the State of Mississippi will, as soon as she can afford it, provide the necessary means.

After the excitement is over and the people begin to think, they will aid you. Be patient then, and endeavor to make yourselves good and intelligent men.

Our relations are much changed, but we must look ahead and endeavor to accommodate ourselves to circumstances. Don't be impatient. It is a universal fact, no one knows what is in store for them. Great things have happened and will happen again.

Southern Items.

The people of Columbus, Ga., propose raising subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of the Confederate officers and privates from that city, who fell in the late bloody struggle.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Ledger* states tha two men jumped upon an inoffensive Yankee in the vicinity of the Pond building in that city, and beat him nearly to death. The *Ledger* then asks, "shall such outrages continue?"

DAN. MOSS, a rebel scout during the late war, was killed a few days since above Winchester, while attempting to take up a horse which he claimed to be branded, and the property of the United States.

Efforts are being made for the relief of the widow and children of Gen. ROBERT M. HATTON, whose family since the termination of the war have been penniless and in want.

Gen. FEATHERSTONE, of Holly Springs, late commander of a brigade in the Confederate army, was in Jackson on New-Year's Day. He has resumed the practice of law.

Augusta, Ga., owes about one million dollars, and the *Constitutionalist* thinks that there is great danger of this municipality becoming bankrupt.

The widow of Gov. R. F. W. ALLSTON, advertises a boarding and day school in the columns of the Charleston *Daily News.*

It is rumored in Norfolk that the work at the Navy-yard will be suspended. A discharge of hands took place on Jan. 20.

There are about one hundred students at Washington College and forty at the Military Institute at Lexington, Va.

Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, returned to New-Orleans Jan. 18, from a tour to the Red River region.

Major-Gen. MILROY, formerly of the Union army, is boring for oil near Carthage, Tenn.

A religious paper, the *Presbyterian Index*, is to be published in Mobile.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG was in Montgomery on Friday last.

Destructive Fire in Oriskany.

MITCHELL BAILEY & Co.'s knitting-factory at Oriskany, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Jan. 31. The Utica *Herald* says:

An accident occurred during the burning of the building which in its results, considering the circumstances, was truly astonishing. A female operative, whose name we were unable to learn, being at work in the room where the fire originated, suddenly found herself cut off by the flames from the stairway leading below. She immediately resolved to get out of the south window of the room, and make her escape to the ground by means of an iron ladder attached to the side of the building. While in the act of endeavoring to reach the ladder with one hand, grasping the window sash with the other, the fire reached the hand with which she clung to the window, and quickly enveloping it, obliged her to loose her hold, and, of course, in an instant she fell to the ground—this being from the third story. Marvelous as it may seem, she was not killed, nor was a bone broken. She was severely bruised, however, but not dangerously so.

Nothing but the walls of the building were left by the flames, and the machinery and stock we understand to be a total loss.

M. H. THOMPSON, agent, of this city, had an insurance on the building of $4,000, divided as follows: $1,400, in the Manhattan, of New-York; $1,000 in the City Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct.; $400 in the Ætna, of Hartford; and $400 apiece in the Lorillard, Washington and Home, of New-York City.

GEORGE S. PORTER & Co., of this city, had $10,000 insurance on the machinery, and $5,000 on the stock, the total amount being divided between the Morris and Niagara Fire Insurance Companies of New-York, and the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia. On the stock and machinery, also, there was a further insurance of $2,500 in the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, of New-York, represented in this city by ROBERT S. WILLIAMS, Esq., and $2,500 in the Hope Fire Insurance Company, of New-York. This gives a total insurance of $24,000, which will undoubtedly nearly cover the loss.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER—HELD BY JUSTICE G. G. BARNARD.—James F. Oam, murder. Wm. Davis, *alias* Lewis, larceny from the person. Mary Ann Shaw, receiving stolen goods. Charles Marshall, *alias* Charles C. Davis, burglary. Frederick Hooker, felonious assault and battery. John Connor, *alias* John Gordon, larceny; second offence.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Justice G. G. Barnard—Nos. 311, 619, 821, 1079, 8881, 895, 905, 675, 501, 407, 1383, 915, 919, 929, 931, 723, 813, 937, 938, 939. Part II. Held in the General Term room, by Justice Thomas W. Clerke. Nos. 594, 440, 560, 1020, 776, 312, 544, 620, 622, 628, 630, 632, 138, 634, 636, 650, 652, 658½, 664, 674. Part III.—Held at No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice Foster. Nos. 232, 1058, 170, 334, 540, 272, 472, 360, 1094, 20, 438, 598, 568, 220, 930, 154, 691, 835, 756, 136.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Issue of law and fact—No. 129.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Held by Justice McCunn.—Nos. 1325, 1475, 1463, 5400½, 1793, 1841, 1351, 1569, 4635, 980½, 1549, 4363, 491, 1799, 5005. Part II.—Held by Justice Barbour. Nos. 2106, 1030, 1938, 2352, 1106, 1986, 2026, 1762, 2188, 232, 1764, 2156, 5024, 2158, 3810.

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 1312, 1298, 1119, 1332, 1144, 114, 1270, 1308, 763, 1337, 1376, 1398, 187, 405, 1317. Part II.—Held by Judge Cardozo.—Nos. 891, 1272, 776, 1404, 1341, 1179, 1180, 886, 1340, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 908.

The February Term of the Courts.

All the State and City Courts will commence this morning their regular terms. The calendars are unusually heavy, and during the month there will be called on for trial some cases of a highly important character.

There will be three Supreme Court Circuits, at which jurors will be required to attend, and also an Oyer and Terminer. Mr. Justice G. G. BARNARD will hold Circuit, Part I., in connection with the Oyer and Terminer. The first case on the calendar of the latter court for today, is that of James F. Oram, who is to be tried for the murder of Joseph Van Doren, at No. 40 Beaver-street on the 29th of July last. There will doubtless be quite a number of persons tried for murder during the present term of the Oyer and Terminer; also some of those who are charged with offences of a lower grade will be arraigned here, owing to the fact that the city is now without a Recorder. With the alarming increase in the number of criminals, City Judge RUSSELL finds it impossible to try all of them as fast as justice and the safety of the public demand. The owners of the steamship *Arrow*, which exploded its boiler some months ago in the North River, thereby causing the death of a number of persons, will probably be tried for manslaughter in this court during the month, their cases having been, on motion of their counsel, removed from the General Sessions, for the purpose of having them tried before a Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Circuit, Part II., will be held in the General Term room by Mr. Justice CLERKE. Circuit, Part III., will be held on the second floor of the building No. 73 Duane-street, by Mr. Justice FOSTER of another district. The case of Benjamin F. Mudgett *vs.* E. Delafield Smith, Ex-United States District Attorney, *et al.*, is set down for trial in this Court, it having been postponed from the January term for the convenience of counsel and witnesses. It is regarded as of considerable public interest. There are several other actions pending in the Supreme Court, and nearly reached on the calendars, of equal importance. The aggregate number is very large. We have received the following statement from the very obliging clerk of the Circuit, Part I., Mr. John B. KcKean:

SUPREME COURT.—Additions to January Circuit calendar; down numbers January term, and new issues February term, number 265.

Three parts of the Circuit will be in session. Parts 1 and 2 will take up the number regularly, on the general calendar (Part III. taking the odd numbers, and part II. the even.) Part III. will have the off term and set down numbers.

All the Circuit Courts will open at 10 A. M., of which jurors will please take notice. Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND will hold the regular Special Term of the Supreme Court on the third floor of the building No. 73 Duane-street. Mr. Justice INGRAHAM will sit at Chambers during the month. There will be no regular General Term of this Court until the first Monday of April next, but for the purpose of rendering decisions the court, composed of G. G. BARNARD, P. J., and INGRAHAM and CLERKE, J. J., will sit on the 19th inst., (third Monday,) at 10 A. M., for the purpose of rendering decisions.

In the Superior Court there will be four separate branches in session. The General Term will be held by Justices MONELL, GARVIN and JONES. The Special Term will be held and the general Chamber business performed by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON. Two terms for the trial of issues of fact, at which jurors will be required to attend, will be held, Part II. by Justice MCCUNN and Part II. by Justice BARBOUR. These courts will all open at 11 A. M. Some very important insurance, petroleum, and bank cases stand near the head of the calendars.

THE COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I, for the issues of fact before a jury, will be held by Judge BRADY. Part II. will be held by Judge CARDOZO. Hon. CHAS P. DALY, first Judge, will sit during the month for the purpose of hearing issues of law, motions, and to dispose of general chamber business. On the third Monday of this month there will commence a General Term, held by all the Judges. During its continuance the three Judges will be at Chambers from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as may be brought before them. By the rules of this Court it appears that during the present year the Judge holding Chambers in any month will continue to discharge the duties of that position to, and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month. The case of Clarke *vs.* Brooks and some others of equal celebrity, which were argued a long time ago, will be decided in the third week of the term.

The Prussian Embezzlement Case.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
Before Commissioner Newton.

The case of Carl Noelte, a Prussian, who was apprehended in this city some time ago on a charge of having embezzled sixty thousand thalers, the property of Meyer & Co., bankers, Berlin, Prussia, was up before United States Commissioner NEWTON on Saturday.

The United States Marshal had been ordered to produce the prisoner at 1 P. M., but he made a return on the back of warrant, stating that previous to its issue Noelte had been arrested by the Sheriff of the county, and that he was still in the custody of the Sheriff, who refused to give him up.

Mr. Lapaugh, on behalf of the Prussian government, contended that the United States laws being the supreme laws of the land, no local authority could prevent the execution of a warrant issued by the authorities of the United States.

Commissioner NEWTON said the case, as it stood, was a novel one. He could not enforce the execution of the warrant by the U. S. Marshal, but he would recommit it and require the production of the prisoner on Thursday next at noon.

Noelte and three of those charged with him have commenced actions against Mr. Lapaugh for false arrest, laying their damages at $10,000.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Mansfield.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Dr. HERMAN CAMP, of No. 17 Carroll-place, who was some weeks ago charged by MARGARET KENNEY, residing at No. 150 East Tenth-street, with having caused an abortion, has been honorably discharged. The case which has been under examination for some time, during which the complainant attempted to commit suicide, has resulted in Dr. CAMP's acquittal.

ROBBERY IN A HOTEL.

RUDOLPH RABEN, proprietor of the Stadt Hotel, No. 37 Bowery, stated that at a late hour on Saturday night, a man giving the name of THOMAS DEMAREST, came in and requested lodgings. Mr. RABEN left the office to see if a room could be procured for the proposed guest, leaving his pocket-book containing $45 on the desk. Returning in a few minutes he discovered that the wallet had been taken from the desk. He immediately caused the arrest of DEMAREST by Officer MURRAY, of the Tenth Precinct. The prisoner was remanded for examination. The money was not recovered.

A PICKPOCKET AT A FIRE.

CARL UNGER, residing at No. 82 Division-street, went to the fire which occurred yesterday morning in Chatham-square, and while standing there watching the operations of the firemen, he had his pocket picked by JAMES HANLEY of a pocketbook containing $5 in Treasury notes. As soon as UNGER discovered his loss he saw the accused pass the wallet to a confederate. He seized the thief and gave him into the custody of Officer JARBOE, of the Seventh Precinct. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He is 18 years of age, and a native of this city.

A SIDEWALK THIEF.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday evening HENRY FREY picked up six pieces of unbleached muslin, valued at $75, from a pile of goods displayed in front of the store occupied by WILLIAM HILL, No. 277 Grand-street. The robbery was witnessed by a clerk named JOSEPH GREEN, who gave chase to the thief, and after securing him handed him over to Officer SUTTON of the Tenth Precinct, who conveyed him to the station. The prisoner was committed to answer the charge in default of $1,000 bail. He is 22 years of age and a native of Germany.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

PUT TO BED AND ROBBED.

HENRY C. COMFORT, a guest of the Frankfort House, corner of William and Frankfort streets, made a complaint yesterday against HENRY B. SHAW, accusing him of robbery. In his affidavit, Mr. COMFORT stated that SHAW, who is a dry-goods clerk, induced the complainant to take a room temporarily at Baker's Hotel, Grand-street, on Saturday night. Being unwell he complied, and was accompanied by the accused, who assisted Mr. COMFORT to undress and put him in bed. Some five hours after he awoke, and missing his pocketbook containing $78 in United States Treasury notes, caused SHAW's arrest by Officer BURKE, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, when a portion of the stolen money was found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3, 1866.

$11,500	U. S. 6s, '81 R...	104	500	Mariposa Min...	11
14,000	U. S. 6s, '67...	124	100	Mariposa Pref...	15
12,000	U. S. 6s '81 C...	103¾	200	Schuylkill C...	16¼
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103	12	N. Y. Cen...	87½
3,000	do...	103⅛	300	do	88⅜
150,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	102	200	do	88⅝
8,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.R.'64	102¼	200	do...s5	88⅝
9,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	102¼	100	do..2d call.b15	88⅝
10,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93¾	400	do...	88⅝
10,000	do...	94	100	Erie Railroad.....c	77⅞
11,000	do...	94¼	100	do....b10	77⅞
11,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s. First Series...	99¼	400	do.....c	78⅛
10,000	do...	99¾	250	Hud. Riv. R...	100
1,000	do....2d Ser.	99¼	1600	Reading R....s10	99⅜
10,000	do...3d Ser.	99	1000	do	99½
3,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. New Issue...	98⅝	200	do.....s30	99½
18,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...	99¼	500	do.....b3	99⅝
3,000	do...	99¾	1000	do.....b60	99⅝
2,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73..	92¾	100	Mich. Cen. R...	102
5,000	Virginia 6s...	66	400	M. S. & N. I.....b5	69¼
5,000	N. Car. 6s...	83	500	do	69¼
2,000	Oregon War L'n, Half year...	101¼	100	do....2d call	69⅜
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100	100	Ill. Cen. R....s30	115
2,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.Bs	101¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts...	82¼
1,000	do...	101½	1000	do	82⅜
5,000	Harlem 1st M...	100	2000	do	82⅜
1,000	Chi. & N. W. Int.	82	200	do....s30	80½
2,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d..	92¼	600	Chic. & N. W...	28¼
2,000	Am. Gold...	140⅛	500	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	54⅜
25	Shoe & L. Bank...	102	100	do....b10	54⅜
50	North River Bank.	120	500	Clev. & Tol...	106
5	Imp. & Trad. Bank	100	200	Chi. & R. I...	100⅛
27	Fourth Nat. Bank..	98	100	do.....b10	100½
100	Cen. National B'k..	109	100	do.....s10	100½
100	Cen. Coal Co...	40⅞	100	do...	100⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Pr...	44⅝	100	do....2d call	100⅜
100	Western U. Tel...	56	33	Del., Lack. & W...	145
100	do...	56¼	35	New-Jersey Cen...	114
50	do...	56⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C...	92⅞
25	do...	56½	200	do....s15	92⅞
			100	do...	93
			500	Chic. & Alt...	116¾
			100	do...	117
			200	Chic. & Alt. Pf...	116¾

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.C.	94	300	Erie R...	77⅞
200	West. U. Teleg'h...	57	200	do	77¾
100	do	58	200	do	77½
100	Quick. Min. Co...	40	1000	Cleve. & P...	82⅜
100	Mar. Mining Co...	10⅜	200	do....s10	81
100	New-York Cen...	88⅛	1300	do	82⅝
100	do....s30	87⅞	100	Hudson River...	100⅜
400	do	88	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr...	54½

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co.	104	100	Pacific M. S.Co...	185
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R...	103⅞	200	N. Y. Central...	87⅜
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅜	100	do....s10	87⅝
21,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.C.'65	102¼	100	P.,F.W. & C...	92⅜
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Series...	99⅜	50	do	92½
			100	Mil. & P. du C...	90¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr.Cer. New Issue...	98⅝	200	Erie Railroad...	77⅝
			1200	do	77¾
2,000	Missouri 6s...	76⅛	500	do.....2d call	77⅝
2,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...	99⅜	100	Hud. R. R...	100
			200	Reading R....s10	99
30,000	O. & M. Cer...	25	200	do....2d call	99
5,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	93	100	M. S. & N. I. R...	68⅞
20	West. Union Tel...	57½	400	Cleve. & Pitts...	82⅝
100	do....s5	58	200	do	82⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co...	40	100	do....s10	82⅜
100	Mariposa Min...	11	24	Chic. & N. W...	27⅞
100	Mariposa Pref...	15	29	Chi. & N.W.Prf...	54
50	Del. & Hud. Canal.	135	100	Chic. & R. Is...	99¾
100	Canton Co....s60	44	100	do	99⅝

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co...	44	200	Clev. & Pitts....x-d	82⅛
1200	Schuylkill Coal...	16¼	600	do	82¼
100	do....s3	16½	1000	do....b3	82⅜
200	Wolf Cr. D. C...	96	1000	do	82⅜
200	do....b30	97	500	do....s30	80½
200	N. Y. Cen. R....x-d	88	200	do....b3	82⅜
900	Erie R....x-d	77⅛	400	do....s3	82⅛
100	do....s3	77⅛	200	do.....c	82⅜
700	do....b3	77⅛	1600	do....s3	82⅛
100	do.....c	77⅛	500	do....b10	82⅜
200	Reading R....s3	99	400	do.....c	82⅛
400	Mich.S. & N. I....s3	69	600	Chic. & N.W....s10	27⅞
300	do....s3	68⅞	100	do....s3	27⅞
100	do.....c	68⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf....c	54⅜
200	do...	69	100	do	54⅜
800	do.....c	69	100	P., F.W. & C...	92⅞
100	do....b3	69⅛	100	do....s3	92½
200	do	69⅛	200	do....s10	92⅜
300	Chic. & R. I....b3	99⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co...	44	100	Mich. S. & N. I..b3	69
500	Schuylkill Coal...	16¼	600	do....b3	68⅞
500	do	16⅜	700	do	68⅞
1100	do	16½	100	do.....c	68⅞
200	Mariposa Min....s3	11	400	Cleve. & P....x-d	82½
100	do	11	500	do....s3	82⅜
900	Erie Railroad...x-d	77⅞	900	do	82⅜
100	do....b3	77⅞	1750	do....s3	82⅝
600	do....b3	78	500	do	82⅜
400	do....s3	77⅞	400	do....b3	82⅛
700	do....b3	77⅞	300	do....s10	82⅛
200	do....s5	77⅞	300	Chi. & R. I...	100⅛
100	Hud. R. R...	100	300	Chic. & N.W....	27⅞
100	do....s3	99¾	100	do	28
100	do	100½	100	do....b5	28
100	Chi. & N. W. P...	54⅜	100	do....b3	28
100	do....b3	54½	100	do....s5	27⅞
100	P., F.W.& C...	92⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400	Wolf C. D. C...	96½	100	Mich. S.&N.I. R...	68⅞
200	do	96	300	do....b3	68⅞
100	do	96½	100	do	68⅞
600	New-York Cen.x-d	87⅜	100	do....s3	68⅞
400	do....s3	87⅝	200	Clev. & P....x-d	82⅛
900	Erie Railroad..x-d	77⅛	500	do....s3	82⅜
400	do	77⅛	200	Chi. & R. I...	99⅜
400	do....s3	77⅜	100	do	99⅝
1200	do....s3	77	400	Chi. & N. W....s3	27⅞
100	do....b3	77	100	do	27⅞
100	do	77	200	Chic. & N. W. P..s3	54⅛
400	do....s3	76⅞	100	P., Ft. & Chi...	92⅜
200	do	76⅝			

MONDAY, Feb. 5—A. M.

The trade of the past week was again large in the import entries and the customs payments. The gross entries are about seven and a quarter millions. The amount marketed, or upon which customs were paid, was about half a million less. We are pleased to report an improvement in the sales of both domestic and foreign dry goods over the previous two or three weeks, and a continued good demand for general foreign merchandise. Some of the leading holders of domestic white goods marked down prices early in the week, which brought in buyers, and the improvement in business was quite perceptible. The belief in an active and healthy Spring trade is gaining ground, although the backwardness of buyers previous to the closing week in January gave rise to some discouragement and more croaking on the subject. For the current fiscal year, from July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866 our own calculation last Summer was that the country would export *a million of bales* of cotton out of the old crops of 1861–64 held (and to a large extent secreted) during the war, and the new crop of 1865, besides supplying the domestic mills. This at an average of £25 sterling ℘ bale (the actual average thus far is £31 ℘ bale) would give $125,000,000 in gold value toward paying for the foreign goods consumed during the year. The well-informed circular of Messrs. WOTHERSPOON & Co., cotton and foreign exchange brokers, now estimates the supply at 2,500,000 bales, and at least 1,200,000 bales available for export, which at the mean value of £28 ℘ bale would give a gold value of $168,000,000 for the year. The estimates for the crop of 1866, soon to be planted, are also being revised, and the opinions from the latest advices on the Southern labor question, are now more generally in favor of *three million bales* than two millions. And if the observations in Arkansas of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, communicated to the President, should hold good through the other Southern States, and the open cotton lands should be generally cultivated, the crop is more likely to prove *four millions* than either of the lower estimates. Confirmatory of the opinion of Gen. SHERMAN, in another and very important quarter, (South Alabama,) we have seen a letter—reproduced in the last circular for Europe of Mr. E. J. DONNELL, of this city—from an old planter at Montgomery, to the effect that labor will be had to cultivate nearly all the old plantations, and that cotton will be planted to the exclusion of all other crops; the planters relying upon other quarters to supply their flour, corn and provisions.

The market for money and exchange ruled lower through the week; the depression in the latter amounting to a serious inconvenience to the exporters of cotton, &c., in the negotiation of their bills. Part of this has grown out of the scarcity of gold on the street, the bargains in advanced as well as the settlements for exchange being based on gold, which, in turn, the bill drawer cannot venture to sell in advance, because of the cost and difficulty of borrowing it. It is hoped that this trouble will be relieved in the course of the present week by sales from the Treasury at about the current rate of 140 ℘ cent.

The principal accounts at the Stock Exchange on the railway list are still of a bearish character, although the turn of the market for a few days was in the opposite direction. The money market and the prospects of a good business on the roads at reduced expenses through the Spring and Summer, favor an advance; but the successful speculators, who depressed and control the movements of the exchange through the month of January, continue in the ascendant. The receipts on the Western roads for the last week in January are well up with the corresponding week last year. The Rock Island line $11,700 ahead. There is less disposition at the Stock Board to sell government securities, and the market both on the exchange and in Wall-street has improved, especially on the 10-40 years' 5 ℘ cents and all the 7-30 currency loans, since the report on the Funding Bill. The 10-40s at 94@94¼ carry the March coupon 2½ ℘ cent. in gold, equal to 3½ in currency.

The import entries for the past week, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,222,573, as against the total entries of $2,586,969, same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $3,449,470 against $5,416,660 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $292,568 against $285,497 same week last year. The customs for the week are $3,343,271. The receipts of cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are $15,964 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,176.

The gold value of the import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July...	$18,908,198	Dec. 23...	$6,463,578
August...	24,293,536	Dec. 30...	5,728,173
September...	22,480,272	Jan. 6...	4,103,468
October...	23,056,733	Jan. 13...	4,871,730
November...	26,999,125	Jan. 20...	6,450,683
Dec. 9...	3,344,058	Jan. 27...	4,629,628
Dec. 16...	6,754,248	Feb. 3...	7,222,573
Total to date since July 1...			$165,360,008
Against same time last year...			87,370,086
Increase since July 1...			$77,935,922

The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are:

July...	$12,812,075	Dec. 20...	$5,449,445
August...	14,681,077	Dec. 27...	3,076,073
September...	13,028,314	Jan. 3...	6,054,981
October...	21,272,243	Jan. 10...	4,091,557
November...	23,080,426	Jan. 17...	5,003,593
Dec. 6...	5,618,019	Jan. 24...	4,860,386
Dec. 13...	4,810,189	Jan. 31...	3,449,476
Total to date since July 1...			$127,287,854
Against same time last year...			146,133,257
Decrease since July 1...			$18,846,403
Go'd, Feb. 3, 1866...			139¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, Feb. 4, 1865...			208⅞ ℘ cent.

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July...	$723,986	Dec. 23...	$463,389
August...	1,554,398	Dec. 30...	263,904
September...	2,494,973	Jan. 6...	554,057
October...	2,516,226	Jan. 13...	640,503
November...	2,046,180	Jan. 20...	695,874
Dec. 2...	95,974	Jan 27...	656,812
Dec. 9...	490,936	Feb. 3...	292,568
Dec. 16...	1,420,924		
Total to date, since July 1...			$14,814,630
Against same time last year...			24,711,467
Decrease since July 1...			$9,896,837

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1865, are:

July...	$1,092,801	November...	$1,952,879
August...	1,681,206	December...	2,519,983
September...	2,027,144	January...	2,364,263
October...	2,479,087	Feb. 1...	953,288
Total to date, since July 1...			$15,070,648
Against same time last year...			9,170,597
Increase since July 1...			$5,900,051

The customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July...	$9,908,190	July...	$5,714,367
August...	13,190,400	August...	454,575
September...	13,037,062	September...	4,117,419
October...	11,064,409	October...	5,885,803
November...	10,138,601	November...	4,243,786
December...	8,378,336	December...	2,783,684
January...	12,469,865	January...	5,738,686
Feb. 3...	1,327,599	Feb. 3...	115,204
Total...	$79,514,561	Total...	$29,053,427

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin...	139⅜@141@139¾
U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 5-20 years...	103@102⅜@103
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40 years...	93@94⅛@94
New-York Central...	91¾ with div.@87½x.d.
New-York and Erie...	81¼@77
Rock Island...	98@101@99⅝
Michigan Southern...	68½@70@68⅛
Michigan Central...	[illegible]
Illinois Central...	116@115
Hudson River...	101¼@99¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh...	78¾@82
Fort Wayne and Chicago...	93¼@92
Chicago and Northwestern...	28¼@27¾
Almaden Quicksilver...	40@42@40
Mariposa Gold...	12¼@10¾
Cumberland...	44@45¼@44¾
Reading...	99@100⅝@98¾
Northwestern Preferred...	54⅜@56⅛@54
Canton Land Co...	44@44
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates...	25@24¾

The price of gold Saturday was less firm than on Friday, though for cash delivery the supply on the street continued scarce, and ⅛@3-16 of one ℘ cent. was paid for the use of gold till Monday. The closing sales in the afternoon were at 139⅞@140 ℘ cent. The shipments by the day's steamers were $160,660 in silver bars, and $109,908 in gold bars; making for the whole week $292,568.

The rates of money closed for the week at 5 ℘ cent. on government security and 6 ℘ cent. on miscellaneous collateral; a fair inquiry from the brokers at 6 ℘ cent. near the close of bank hours. Prime discounts are 7@8 ℘ cent.

The customs duties for the week are, like the previous week, about three and a quarter millions.

The Government stocks again advanced, and 94 ℘ cent. was paid for 10-40s; 102⅛@102¼ for the new 5-20s, and 99⅛@99⅜ for the 7.30s. The railway speculation was better than on Friday through the early dealings of the day, but at the afternoon boards the disposition to press *short* contracts was again prominent and the advance of the morning was generally lost. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday P. M. The chief railway excitement appeared to be on Erie, which sold down to 77 ℘ cent. after touching 78½, cash, in the forenoon. The rumor is that 14,000 shares belonging to the Company, hypothecated last Spring with Mr. DREW, has been borrowed by a leading *Bear* operator and thrown upon the market. The hypothecation, originally 28,000 shares, and since reduced by the Company to 14,000 shares, matures in the course of a few weeks. The present lien upon the stock with Mr. DREW is understood to be something less than $1,000,000, or about 65 ℘ cent. of the par value.

	Frid.	Satur.		Frid.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s...	93⅝	94	Northwest...	27⅞	27⅝
U. S. 5-20s...	103	103	N. West Pref...	54⅛	54
U. S. 7.30s...	99¼	99¼	Rock Island...	99⅜	99⅝
N. Y. Central...	88	87½	Fort Wayne...	92⅝	92
Erie...	77⅞	77	Cumb'land Coal.	44¾	44⅝
Hudson...	100	99¾	Quicksilver...	40¼	40
Reading...	99	98¾	Mariposa...	12	10⅝
Mich. Southern..	68⅞	68⅞	Canton...	44	44
Illinois Central..	115	115	Ohio Certificates	24¾	24⅝
Pittsburgh...	82¼	82	American Gold	140¼	139¾
Prairie du Chien	98	96	Bills on London.	108	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York...	110	Hanover...	108
Union...	116	Metropolitan...	120½
America...	135	People's...	112½
Phenix...	96	Nassau...	107
Tradesmen's...	135	Shoe and Leather...	102½
State of New York...	104	Continental...	95
Commerce...	104¾	St. Nicholas...	99
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n...	100	Marine...	140
Broadway...	225	Commonwealth...	100
Ocean...	94	Importers' & Traders'	100
American Exchange.	113½	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	100
Pacific...	165	Central National...	108
Chatham...	130	First National...	210
Bank of Republic...	107	Fourth National...	97½
Bank of N. America..	110	Ninth National...	108½

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883...	91½	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880..	94	Del. L. & W. 1st M...	102
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888..	92½	Tol. and Wab. 1st M...	88
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77.	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d M...	70
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F., '85.	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M...	97
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67...	93	N. J. Central 1st M...	99
Harlem 1st mort., '69-72.	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.& Ch.1st M	95
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's 82.	110	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d M.	92¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts..	109	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con...	86
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds...	87	Chic. & Al. 1st M...	92¼
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875...	109	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	80
Chi. & N. W. S. F...	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds..	70
Chi. & N. W. Int B...	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M...	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M...	80½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	95
Han.& St. Jos. L. G...	90		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,415,753 42—including for Customs, $418,000; on account of Loan, $89,000; Coin certificates, $662,700. Payments, $1,436,832 25. Balance, $99,358,518 71.

The State of Tennessee will resume interest payments on all the bonds of the State on the 1st July next, the arrearages on which from 1861 to and including Jan. 1, 1866, shall have been funded into new 6 ℘ cent., due in 1892. The railway companies to whom the bonds of the State were originally advanced, as a first mortgage lien of $10,000 per mile on the roads—all of which have been surrendered by the military authorities of the United States, and nearly all repaired and put in full operation again—are required to provide the next interest by the 15th June, and the morgage lien upon them is increased to the extent of the funded coupons in arrear. The new arrangement extends to the indorsed mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga and one or two other roads, and the indorsed bonds of the City of Memphis loaned to the Little Rock Road. These indorsements amount together to $2,550,000, the State holding itself responsible to see the interest paid, by reason of a mortgage lien of $10,000 per mile. The Railways are also released from the arrearages, 2½ ℘ cent. a year, to the Sinking Fund since 1861, but are required to pay 4 ℘ cent. a year, by way of sinking fund, after the 1st of January, 1867. We have been favored with a copy of the recent act of the Legislature, the sections of which relating to funding we here copy. The old bonds of 1890–92, now selling in this market at 88@89, carry interest coupons in arrear, and the holders will receive new bonds, of the same tenor, to this extent. It is proper to add that the Legislature has provided a substantial system of taxation to meet the expenses of the State government and any defaults of interest which the roads themsolves may hereafter throw upon the State. The Treasury holds about $700,000 in United States 7-30s, of which sum it is proposed in the House of Representatives to invest half a million in the bonds of the State, though this has not become an act of the Legislature. All the overdue bonds of the State, of which the amount is not large, are included in the Funding Act.

AN ACT to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish a System of Internal Improvement in this State," passed the 11th of February, 1852.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That the act aforesaid be so amended that the Governor of this State be authorized and instructed to issue the six per cent. coupon bonds of the State, similar in character in every respect to the bonds issued under the act that this is intended to amend, and maturing at the same time, to amount sufficient to pay off all the bonds and interest past due, as well as that to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, or on any bonds that may fall due during the year 1866, issued or indorsed by the State, that were issued or indorsed previous to the so-called act of secession, passed the 6th day of May, 1861.

SEC. 2. *Be it enacted,* That said bonds shall be dated the 1st day of January, 1866, and be payable on the 1st day of January, 1892.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted,* That said bonds shall, in no event, be sold, exchanged or negotiated, at less than their par value; but they may be exchanged for the interest coupon bonds hereby provided to be paid, estimating each at their par value.

SEC. 4. *Be it enacted,* That the amount of interest now due, or that may become due by Jan. 1, 1866, by any railroad company to the State on bonds issued to or indorsed for said company, shall be charged up to said company on the same terms and conditions of the original loan under the law this is intended to amend, and the State shall have the liens upon each of said roads, their franchise and property, for the prompt and faithful payment of the principal and interest of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued to pay the interest on the bonds said company should have paid interest on, or it has under the law this is intended to amend, for the bonds issued under said law.

SEC. 5. *Be it enacted,* That the several railroad companies receiving aid under this act shall pay the interest on said bonds, as it matures, in the same manner and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as they are now required to pay on the bond issued or indorsed for them under the act this is intended to amend, commencing the payment of said interest on the 15th day of June, 1866.

SEC. 6. *Be it enacted,* That the law now requiring all railroad companies in this State to pay into the Treasury 2½ per cent. per annum as a sinking fund on the amount of their indebtedness to the State, be and the same is hereby suspended until Jan. 1, 1867, and said companies are relieved from the payment of the sinking fund now past due under said law.

SEC. 7. *Be it enacted,* That each and every Railroad Company in this State, who have or may receive aid under this act, or the act this is intended to amend, or any amendment thereto, shall pay to the Treasurer of the State during the year 1867, four per cent. on the amount of its indebtedness to the State as a sinking fund on said debt, to be paid in the bonds of the State of a like character to those issued or indorsed for said company, with the coupons on the same that have not matured, said payments to be made semi-annually on the first of April and October, and a like amount every year thereafter until the whole of their indebtedness is discharged.

SEC. 8. *Be it enacted,* That the Governor of the State shall, through the proper State officers, or by himself, or through such other agent or agents as he may appoint for the purpose, have the bonds hereby provided to be issued, negotiated, and the proceeds of the same applied to the payment of the interest now due, or to fall due Jan. 1, 1866, on all bonds issued or indorsed by the State, as hereinbefore provided, or exchange said bonds with the holders of said coupons, so as to pay off and liquidate said interest.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That the expenses of issuing and negotiating said bonds shall be paid out of any money now in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the same be collected from the railroad companies in proportion to the amount issued for the benefit of said companies pro rata.

The whole amount of National Bank Currency issued from the Treasury Department to

the 1st of January, 1866, was	$237,371,155
Amount in actual circulation	213,239,530
Held for circulation, Jan. 1	$24,131,625

The quarterly reports from the banks on the 1st of January show an aggregate

Capital stock of		$403,357,346
Undivided profits		71,972,863
Circulation as above		213,239,530
Deposits, net, (ex. of cash items,)		*453,518,440
Old circulation under State laws		45,413,275
Difference due to Banks	$118,502,658	
Deducting due from Banks	107,912,780	—10,589,878
Dividends, &c. unpaid		6,639,165
Total		$1,204,730,497

*Of which government deposit $29,747,236.

On the other side of the account:

Loans	$498,843,447
United States Stocks	440,880,440
Legal-tenders	187,846,546
Gold and Silver	16,909,363
Other Bank Notes	20,406,444
State Stocks and other items	24,906,001
Real Estate—B. Houses	15,436,296
Total	$1,204,730,497

The new North American Lloyd's Steamship Company have purchased the well-known steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic* from the Pacific Mail Company. The *Atlantic* is ready for sea and will be the first steamer for the new service between New-York, Southampton and Bremen. She will sail on the 22d inst. The *Western Metropolis* will follow in March, and the *Baltic*, after being thoroughly overhauled and fitted out will be ready in April.

Amended Revenue Bills.

The following is the text of the acts proposed by the Revenue Commission for the regulation of the special branches of the revenue service named therein:

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SOLICITORS OF THE REVENUE.

SECTION —. *Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint for any one or more collection districts an officer, to be styled Solicitor of the Revenue, whenever the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have first certified in writing to the Secretary of the Treasury that in his opinion the services of such solicitor are necessary for the better protection of the revenue, and to secure a faithful execution of the laws relating thereto.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted,* That such solicitors shall, when required by any officer of internal revenue, give counsel and advice, without fee or reward, on questions of law relating to his official duties, and they shall have authority to institute suits, actions and proceedings, as provided by law, for all violations or evasions of the Internal Revenue laws and regulations; and every such solicitor shall act as attorney for and on behalf of the United States within the collection district or districts for which he is appointed, in all courts, in place and instead of the United States District-Attorney, in all suits, actions or proceedings arising under the Internal Revenue laws, in which the United States may be a party or have an interest, except as hereinafter provided. And the duties and powers of such solicitors shall be the same as now belong or pertain to District-Attorneys in like cases, and shall be executed in the same manner and under the same laws, rules and regulations as district-attorneys act under, so far as the same may be applicable. Provided that in all cases of prosecution for an offence which is a felony the District-Attorney shall have exclusive authority to act as attorney for the United States in such actions or proceedings, notwithstanding the appointment of such solicitors.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted,* That every solicitor so appointed shall receive in full compensation for services and office expenses, a salary not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum, and the same fees and costs as a United States District-Attorney may receive in like cases, such costs to be taxed by a proper officer; and in cases where the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem proper, he may direct a reasonable allowance to such solicitor for the services of one clerk. But no solicitor shall receive for his services as such any fee or reward other than hereinbefore provided, nor shall he act as counsel or attorney for any other party than the United States or its duly authorized representatives, in any actions, proceedings, or business arising under the Internal Revenue laws, wherein the United States may be a party or have an interest.

Supervisors of the Revenue.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint, in each State and Territory of the United States, respectively, and in the District of Columbia, at least one, and not more than four officers, who shall be styled Supervisors of the Revenue, whose duty it shall be to see that all laws and regulations of the United States relating to the the collection of internal revenue are faithfully executed and complied with, and to aid in the prevention, detection and punishment of frauds on the revenue; and they shall have general powers to review and examine all the official acts of any officer of internal revenue in the respective collection districts, and the manner in which they severally perform their duties, and the manner in which all persons comply with the requirements of said laws. And for such purposes, said Supervisors shall have power to examine all persons, books, papers, accounts and premises, and to administer oaths, and to summon any person to produce books and papers, or to appear and testify under oath before them, and to compel a compliance with such summons, in the same manner as assessors, by law, may do in like cases; and they shall have the same powers as Collectors of Internal Revenue have to make seizure of property or premises, and to institute suits and proceedings for the recovery of fines, forfeitures and penalties, and for the punishment of offences.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every such supervisor to report, in writing, to the Secretary of the Treasury, any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency or malfeasance in office of any officer of any collection district of which he may obtain knowledge and the evidence showing the same; and he may also transfer any inspector from one distillery to another, or any inspector, weigher or gauger from one district to another; and may, by a notice in writing, suspend from duty any inspector, weigher or gauger in any district within his jurisdiction; and shall in such cases immediately notify the collector of the district and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and, within three days thereafter, make report of his action and his reasons therefor, in writing, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon take such further action in relation thereto as he may deem proper. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his discretion, may temporarily assign any supervisor to special service or general duty in any other district or State, and such supervisor shall have the same authority to act therein as in the district to which he was originally appointed.

Supervisors of Revenue shall perform such other duties and be subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe, and shall each receive for services, exclusive of expenses and disbursements, a salary not exceeding three thousand dollars per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Enforcement of the Internal Revenue Laws.

Be it enacted, &c., That United States Commissioners heretofore appointed by any Circuit Court of the United States, or who may hereafter be appointed in the manner provided by law, having judicial powers, are hereby authorized and empowered to hold Commissioners' Courts, which may hear, try and determine any suit, action and proceedings instituted and prosecuted by or on behalf of the United States, and arising under any of the Internal Revenue laws thereof, for the recovery of any duty, tax, debt, penalty, fine, or for any forfeiture. And for such purposes said Commissioners are hereby vested with original jurisdiction in such cases in the respective districts for which they are appointed, and shall have the same power and authority to hear, try and determine the same, and to render judgment therein, as is now vested in any of the District Courts of the United States, and are authorized to issue any original process and orders necessary in such cases, and are empowered to enforce and compel the execution and observance of the same, and in such suits, actions and proceedings, may adopt the forms and rules of practice established in the District or Circuit Courts of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and may make such other rules and regulations governing proceedings before them as may be requisite to carry into effect the practice of such Commissioners' Courts.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That such Commissioners are authorized and empowered to hear and determine any such action or proceeding of which they have cognizance, and to render judgment therein without a jury in cases wherein a trial by jury shall be waived. In cases wherein the defendant claims the right of trial by jury, he shall do so by a notice in writing filed with such Commissioner at least three days before the time of trial; and, in default thereof, a trial by jury in such case shall be deemed to have been waived by said defendant. And said Commissioners shall have authority to summon and empannel any jury for the trial of actions in such courts, in the same manner in the several States respectively, as provided by law for the courts thereof: but it shall not be necessary to summon a new panel of jurors for each case. And any party to the proceedings shall have the right to appeal from any judgment of such Commissioner's Court to the Circuit Court of the United States, in all cases where the claim of the plaintiff or the judgment against the defendant is for the recovery of money or property exceeding in amount one hundred dollars. And if such appeal is by the defendant he shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, to be approved by such Commissioner, as sufficient security for such judgment and costs of appeal. And upon the approval of said bond all proceedings for the enforcement of said judgment shall be stayed during the time the appeal is pending. And such appeal may be heard in the Circuit Court at any time after the lapse of twenty days from the time of such appeal.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all proceedings and judgment of said commissioner shall be entered in a book kept by him; and any appeal shall be perfected by filing notice thereof and the bond aforesaid with said Commissioner within five days after the rendition of the judgment appealed from; whereupon said Commissioner shall, within ten days thereafter, file the bond aforesaid and a certified copy of the judgment and all proceedings and testimony in the case with the Clerk of the Circuit Court; and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had as on appeals from District Courts. In all cases of rendition of a judgment for the recovery of money a transcript thereof shall be immediately forwarded by the Commissioner to the Cleak of the District Court of the district, who shall enter the same in a docket kept for that purpose; and thereupon such judgment shall be deemed to be of record, and become a lien on the property of the defendant the same as if the judgment had been originally entered in said District Court, but the filing of such transcript shall not remove such judgment from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, who shall retain jurisdiction for all purposes of enforcing collection thereof until the same shall be satisfied.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said Commissioners may convene such courts at any time, either at stated periods or otherwise, as they may may deem necessary; but a defendant shall not be required to answer in any action for the recovery of money or property, within less than six days from the time of service of process on him; except that in cases where he may be liable to arrest he may be brought before the court on summary process, and be required to give bail to appear and answer therein at such time as the court may require, but not less than six days thereafter. Proceedings shall be instituted in such courts upon complaint made by the prosecuting attorney or other duly authorized officer. No formal pleadings shall be necessary in such actions; but on the part of the plaintiff a process or summons shall be served on the defendant, by leaving with him, or at his place of business or residence, a copy of the same, which shall specify the time and place at which he is to answer, the nature of the complaint, the particular section or sections of the law under which the proceedings are instituted, and the section or sections of the law which it is claimed have been violated, and the amount of judgment claimed. On the part of the defendant the answer may be a general denial or admission of the whole or any part of the plaintiff's allegations and claims, and a denial as to the remainder thereof.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a default in appearance on the part of the defendant shall be a waiver of jury trial, and of a right to appeal, but shall not be taken as an admission of the claim, which shall be proven or expressly admitted in all cases, to entitle plaintiff to a recovery. But in case of judgment by default, the Commissioner before whom the proceedings were had may, within twenty days thereafter, hear an application made upon notice to plaintiff for leave to appear and answer; and if the default is, in his opinion, properly excused, he may order a new trial in such case, and pending the same the first judgment shall stand as security. And said Commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers of a District Court of the United States, to enforce any judgment or other determination before them: and United States Marshals are authorized and directed to serve orders and execute process issued from said courts in the same manner as in District Courts, and shall be entitled to the same fees therefor; and the fees of jurors and witnesses shall be the same, and be paid in the same manner as in District Courts of the United States. And said Commissioners, in addition to fees now allowed them for services, shall be entitled to demand and receive the same fees as are allowed to clerks of the District or Circuit Courts of the United States for like or similar services, and to such further allowance for office expenses and clerk hire as the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion direct. No suit before said Commissioners shall be compromised or discontinued, except on application of the prosecuting attorney, with the consent of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall take effect immediately.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

Receipts for the Week Ending To-day:

Ashes, bbls	86	Oats, bush	45,772
Cotton, bales	16,946	Malt, bush	21,500
Flour, bbls	20,389	Pork, bbls	9,446
Corn Meal, bbls	1,300	Cut Meats, pkgs	1,963
Corn Meal, bags	16,997	Lard, pkgs	3,813
Wheat, bush	4,130	Beef, bbls	621
Corn, bush	62,115	Dressed Hogs, No.	11,646
Rye, bush	2,123	Live Hogs, No.	10,181
Barley, bush	25	Whisky, bbls	1,646

ASHES—Pots are in demand and firm, at $7 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue dull and nominal. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 1,135 bbls., including 1,103 bbls. Pots, and 32 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is held firmly, but is inactive, including Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is heavy and drooping; Middlings 48c.@49c. ₱ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 1,800 bales. The receipts at this port during the week have been 16,946 bales, making 92,437 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 535,850 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The exports in the past three days have been 6,095 bales; since Jan. 1, 1866, 48,145 bales; and since Sept. 1, 1865, 228,153 bales. The week's operations in this market, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus: "Our market for the past week has been tolerably active, with slight improvement on prices of last week. The demand from spinners is very light, the transactions being mostly confined to exporters, the speculators being very shy of cotton. The receipts at this port, although not heavy, are fair, and our stock does not decrease. The receipts at other points fall off only very slowly, while the advices from most sections of the South continue favorable for planting next season's crop. It is to be noted that the most sanguine believers in a small crop for the next season now concede that a large amount of cotton will be planted and grown, but claim that when the picking season comes the freedmen cannot be depended on for the extra labor required to secure the cotton. This may be quite true, but we can hardly believe but that with cotton at even much less than present prices, some means will be devised to secure the crop. The number of believers in future high prices is rapidly becoming smaller, and our market is kept fully supplied with offerings from holders who have lost faith in any marked advance in prices and are ready to meet the present market. Most cotton operators now agree that there is nothing in the present supply, or future prospects of cotton to cause any marked advance, or very heavy decline from present rates—a stringent money market would of course depress the market, while an advance of the premium on gold would cause an advance in cotton. The recommendation to Congress by the Revenue Commission to tax all cotton 5 cents per pound, has had no visible effect on prices, the time fixed for the tax to take effect being too distant, and the future of cotton too uncertain to have the increase affect the market. We give below our average weekly receipts, sales and resales, and exports since the 1st September: Average weekly receipts at this port since 1st September, 24,189 bales; Average weekly sales and resales at this port since 1st September, 22,780 bales; Average weekly exports from this port since 1st September, 10,375 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, but steady, to-day. Sales since our last 8,350 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 80@$7 35; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 75@$8 30, chiefly at $7 80@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 45@$8 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 80	@$7 35
Extra State	7 75	@ 8 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 45	@ 8 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 40	@15 00

Southern Flour is in demand and steady; sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and firm; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues plenty and heavy, including Superfine at $4 75@$5 90 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited request at $4@$4 25 for Western, $3 90@$4 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and nominal. Sales 300 bushels Amber State at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Holders of prime Spring are very firm in their views. Corn is in less demand and tending downward. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels, at 80c.@82½c. for unsound and 83c.@86c. for sound Mixed Western in store and delivered, and 82c.@86c. for new Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy, including State at 56c.@58c. from depot; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; Old Western at 55c.@57c. from store; New Western at 40c.@44c.; Canada at 54c.@55c. ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet; a small lot of Jersey brought $1 03 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand and quite firm, at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been inactive to-day, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. ₱ ℔.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal. Stock, 3,182 bales American, with 422 tons and 24,780 bales foreign.

HIDES—Are quiet but steady. Stock, 264,700 hides.

METALS—The movements in this line during the past month Messrs. WINTERHOFF & Co. notice thus: Copper—Very little business done throughout the month. The large holders have not offered their stocks, but as consumers have kept out of the market, small lots offered daily had the effect of depressing the price from 43c. and 42c. to 38c. and 37c., the former for Lake, the latter for Baltimore. The European markets are unsettled, partly in consequence of the dearness of money. Both there and here the advance has been too sudden, and the subsequent decline has frightened consumers, who now buy only for their most urgent wants. Yesterday we received Valparaiso dates of Jan. 1. The blockade of the port of Coquimbo had been raised; the price of Copper had advanced, with but limited stocks and shipments. A cargo of 800 tons Ores and Regulus had cleared for Boston. This is the only vessel to the United States; to Europe small shipments continue from open ports, mostly Ores for account of the mine owners. Here holders are much strengthened in their views for a rise by the efforts now being made to induce Congress to levy a duty of 6c. ₱ ℔. on Copper and 20 ₱ cent. on Ores, instead of 2½ and 5 ₱ cent. respectively. The mining interests of Lake Superior are languishing, and demand a protection which has been given to other producing interests. Compared to Iron, Lead and Spelter, the duty on Copper is exceedingly low. As is well known, we import little Copper, but large quantities of Ores. A small parcel of best selected Copper has not been saleable here, and has been reshipped. Our manufacturers prefer the domestic Copper to all foreign kinds. Tin has been neglected and the price has declined. About 1,000 slabs Straits sold at 26½c.@26c.; 300 Banca, 27½c.; and small parcels of English 25½c. The market is quiet at these prices. Importations for the month, 1,000 slabs Banca, 4,500 slabs Straits, (1,300 from the East Indies,) and 5,300 ingots English. We estimate the stocks at 18,000 slabs Straits, 2,500 slabs Banca and 70 tons English, equal to 2,100 slabs. Total in Boston and New-York 22,600 slabs, against 8,500 slabs in 1865. Spelter—Although advices from England and Germany are highly favorable, our market has been dull, with sales of 100 tons Silesian on the spot and 150 tons to arrive at 7c., gold. This is the quotation of to-day. Importations for the month, 535 tons; stock, 400 tons. Of Domestic there appears only now and then a small parcel. The rise in Europe is based upon a falling off in the production and the increasing consumption. It is likely that prices will rule very high during the present year. Lead—has also been quiet. Many manufacturers are still being supplied by their own importations, but about 500 tons have been taken for the West at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for the best English brands. Spanish and German has been sold, to arrive, at 6¾c. gold, but we quote 6¾c. The importations for the month amount to 2,900 tons, the deliveries for consumption are estimated at 1,200 tons, and the stock at about 2,700 tons, against 5,300 tons on the 1st of February, 1865, and 100 tons on the same date 1864.

MOLASSES—Is dull and heavy, including New-Orleans at 98c.@$1 20; Porto Rico at 38c.@80c.; Cuba at 30c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 92½c.@$1 ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $8@$8 25; Resin at $5@$11 50 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $2 75@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 50; Bleached Whale at $1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$1 95; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 41@$1 43 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues dull and heavy, closing at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 53c.@54c. for Refined in bond, and 71c.@73c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more demand and has been quoted firmer. Sales since our last 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $28 62½@$29 for new Mess, closing at $28 87½ cash; $28 25@$28 50 for one year old Mess; $22 50@$23 for Prime Mess, and $21 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 4,250 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' option, at $28 62½@$29. Cut Meats are in demand and steady at 11c.@12c. for Shoulders, and 16c.@18c. for Hams; sales 170 pkgs. Bacon is quiet to-day, including Cumberland Cut at 15c.@15¼c.; Short Rib at 16c.@16½c.; Long Ribbed, 15¼c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@16c.; Short Clear at 16¾c.@17¼c.; Long Cut Hams at 15¼c.@17c.; sales 150 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 12¼c.@12¾c., for Western, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for City, ₱ ℔. Lard is dull and heavy; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 14⅞c.@17½c., and small lots at 17¾c.; also 750 tcs. March and April delivery, s. o., part at 17¾c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues in limited demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull but yet firm. Beef Hams are quiet at $41@$42 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter has been in fair demand at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, ₱ ℔. Cheese is active and firm at 13c.@19½c. ₱ ℔. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ ℔	.30	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₱ ℔	.30	@40
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₱ ℔	.38	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₱ ℔	.35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₱ ℔	.38	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₱ ℔	.35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₱ ℔	.26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.32	@35
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₱ ℔	.27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₱ ℔	.24	@26
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₱ ℔	.24	@26
Common Western—firkins, ₱ ℔	.20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.23	@26
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₱ ℔	.30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, ₱ ℔	.33	@35

CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18½	@19½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18½
Farm Dairies—second quality	15	@16
Farm Dairies—common	13	@14
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@18

STEARINE—Sales since our last 42,000 ℔s. at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 87,000 ℔s. at 12⅝c.@12⅞c., and 65,000 ℔s. Grease at 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 575 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 24,000 bushels Corn at 5¼d. by sailing vessel, and 5½d.@5¾d. by steamer, ₱ bushel. For London, 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Oats at 6d. ₱ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Br. brig to Cork for orders, 12,000 Corn, 6s., excluding West Coast Ireland, or 6s. 3d. including West Coast Ireland, or 5s. 6d. if to Cork direct; one, 250 tons, to the Mediterranean, Petroleum, 6s., and back $2,800; a Br. barque, 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, to Havre, 5s. 6d.; a Swedish brig, 171 tons, to Pernambuco, 3,000 bbls., 75c.; a Hamburg brig, 228 tons, to Maranham, 1,200 bbls. Flour, $1 50 gold; a Br. brig, 190 tons, to Point Petre, Guad., $160; a Br. brig, 170 tons, from South Side Cuba to New-York, Molasses, $4 on, and $5 75 under deck; a Br. schooner, 191 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 65c., and Molasses, $5 75 under deck; a Danish bark, 592 tons, 4,000 bbls. to Havana, at a round sum; a Bremen bark, 699 tons, from City Point to Havre or Bordeaux, Tobacco; a Bremen bark, 813 tons, to Liverpool, Staves; a Bremen ship, 896 tons, to London, Staves; a Br. bark, 430 tons, to Buenos Ayres; a brig, 309 tons, from Pensacola to Aspinwall; a bark, 595 tons, from Philadelphia to Aspinwall, Coal; a bark, 348 tons, to Havana; a brig, 245 tons, to North Side Cuba and back, and one, 410 tons, to New-Orleans, on private terms.

PERSONAL.

THE WAR.—BROOKLYN OR NEW-YORK parties having furnished substitutes since June or November, respectively, 1864, and received nothing since, will address immediately,
JUSTICE, New-York Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE AND lot, in town, suburbs or country, within one hour of the City Hall; eight or more rooms; immediate possession; prefers not to exceed $5,000. Address, with full particulars and lowest cash price, T. W. K., Box No. 3,237 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR ONE YEAR OR fifteen months, a house of eight or twelve rooms, in the city, suburbs or country, within one hour of the Astor House. Preference given to one with pleasant library. Address, with description and rent (which must be moderate,) TENANT, Box No. 3,237 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH THE PRIVILEGE of purchasing, a country place with 10 to 30 acres, within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat or rail. Address, with particulars, W. H. SMITH, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in the neighborhood of Washington Heights or Carmansville; must have six bedrooms and servant's room; would be taken by the year. Apply by letter, stating rent, &c., H. M. N., Post-office, Box 3,462.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, on or before May next, in a good locality, between 25th and 43d sts., west of 7th-av. Rent not to exceed $1,000. Address with particulars, size of house, rent, &c., H. M., Box 136 Times office.

A PLEASANT FAMILY, WISHING TO rent a roomy, comfortable and very accessible house in Brooklyn, and willing to board the family of the owner, three in number, can address HOUSE, No. 72 Cedar-st., New-York.

HOUSES WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 50th sts., both first-class and middling. Also, desirable suburban residences, of easy access to the city.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A SMALL family wishes to hire a furnished house at Orange, N. J., for one or two years. Address E. S., New-York Post-office Box No. 3,488.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED room, with or without meals, in a strictly private family where no other boarders are taken. Address, stating terms, &c., HALE, Station D.

WANTED—A STORE (WHOLE BUILDING) BEtween Duane and Fulton sts.; must be well built and substantial. Address Box No. 738 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR TWO young men in a strictly private family, with pleasant rooms, at Harlem, convenient to cars and boat; terms moderate. Apply at Land Office, corner 130th-st. and 3d-av.

BOARDING.—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining, suitable for three persons; also, pleasant rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN one hour of the city, for a gentleman, wife and grown daughter. Address, stating all particulars as to terms, location, references, &c., E. A. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR and room communicating to rent, with first-class board to two adults; also two front rooms at No. 119 Waverley-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The stock, fixtures, goodwill and lease of Store No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverly-place. The best business location in the city, and will be sold cheap to the right party. Apply to SAMUEL TUCK.

GROCERY FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures of a first-class grocery, doing a good business, and located on one of the leading avenues of Brooklyn. The proprietors having other business requiring their attention, will make liberal terms with a purchaser. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$15,000. A PARTNER WANTED IN a hosiery and fancy goods house, long established, doing large cash and near-by trade; will admit a good working partner to enable house to purchase entirely for cash. Address Box No. 3,188 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND ACTIVE business man, of middle age, having $5,000 cash, an interest in any established business, or would be willing to pay a bonus for a position in a banking-house or insurance company; reference in this city. Address W. W., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—MANHATTAN SHODDY MILL, two machines, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c. Purchasers can have steam power and start immediately; all in working order. Apply to SPRINGMEYER BROS., No. 722 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman of this city, with a good presence and a kind, loving heart, middle-aged, but never married, of unexceptionable habits, Christian principles, culture, some property and high social position, desires to correspond, sincerely, with an amiable and prepossessing lady of wealth, refinement and respectability, in view of matrimony. All communications sacredly confidential. Address, in good faith and sincerity, with full particulars, HENRY B., Box No. 43 Station G., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Gurnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL—BEST ENGLISH CANNEL coal for sale by E. FOSTER & BROS., corner of 38th-st. and 2d-av. Dealers liberally dealt with. Also 100 tons Orrell Coal. An assortment of Anthracite Coal always on hand.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable young woman, in a private family, to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands French fluting in all its branches. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.; has the best of city references.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH-woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, of all nations, city or country. Also, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, waiters, porters.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOman a situation as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, both English and American styles; is an excellent baker; city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS young woman; is an excellent waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; best city reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT woman as cook. Can do all kinds of family cooking; lived in the best families, and has the best city references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give 3½ years reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 138 Madison-av.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class laundress, who understands fluting; good city references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR waitress, with excellent city reference, in a private family or boarding-house, or thorough chambermaid; wages $10. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day; best of city references. No. 20 6th-av., fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 546 Broadway, third floor.

AT THE INSTITUTE FOR SELECT Servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., can be found constantly on hand, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., well-recommended German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and American cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, &c. Also, male servants of all kinds.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS SERvants can be suited in excellent situations immediately by applying at BEDELL'S No. 311 4th-av.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young, single, steady, faithful man; is an experienced groom, a careful driver, understands gardening and milking, and is willing to make himself useful; has 14 years' best city reference. Address, for two days, D. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT single young man, as first-class waiter in a Protestant American family; no other need apply; has first-class city references from the family he is now with. Can be seen in the grocery-store corner of 31st-st. and Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, steady, Protestant man, in city or country; is a good hand over horses; will do family gardening; is willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Apply or address to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 17 YEARS OF age, residing with his parents in Piermont, N. Y., a situation in a wholesale grocery, hardware store or shipping office, from 9 A. M. to 5½ P. M.; can furnish the best of reference; salary no object. Address W. IRVING STEEL, Piermont, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A married man, a Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best of references as to character and ability. Apply to H. E., at No. 807 Broadway, in the seed-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress; perfectly understands her business; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

A YOUNG MAN (AGE 24) OF GOOD standing, having had experience as book-keeper and cashier in an importing house, wants a situation in a mercantile or brokers' office. Address S. T. A., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business, with the best of reference from his last place. Address J. L., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF CORRECT habits desires a situation as salesman in some wholesale house; reference given and required. Address H. P., Box No. 31 Post-office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A MAN FAMILIAR with the publishing business would like to make an arrangement giving him the management of the sale of a subscription work. Address V. Y., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a Protestant man, married; city references. Address A. W., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

PROOF-READER.—A COMPETENT MAN desires a situation as proof-reader. Address W. V., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SOMETHING NEW.—A BEAUTIFUL STEEL plate engraving from Benjamin West's great painting of "Christ Rejected," just out. Only a limited number to be issued. Also, the splendid engraving "Christ Blessing Little Children," from Eastlake's painting. Active, enterprising men in the country or city, are wanted to sell these beautiful engravings; also, agents wanted, male or female, to procure subscribers to first-class religious publications. Call upon or address W. A. NICHOLS, No. 26 Cooper Institute, N. Y.

A NURSE WANTED FOR A LITTLE girl six years old; she must be a religious Protestant woman, good tempered, obliging, experienced in the care of children, a good seamstress, and willing to go early to the country for the Summer. Such a person, who can bring satisfactory references, can find a good and permanent home in a Christian family, and no other need apply. Ask at the Everett House, corner of 4th-av. and 17th-st., for Room No. 173, before 11 o'clock or after 6.

WANTED—A SIGN-PAINTER, ACCUSTOMED to city style of lettering, to do general work and superintend in shop; a steady engagement to a good workman. Also a man to do gilding and plain lettering. Address, with reference and terms, K. N., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENTS WANTED to sell the Improved Elliptic Sewing-machine; none but men of capital and business enterprise need apply, and to such liberal terms will be offered. Apply to A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY PERSON AS nurse and chambermaid in a small family on Staten Island; English or Scotch Protestant preferred; to a good girl a permanent place is offered. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT MAN TO do light work in a paper-box factory, three miles out of the city. Wages $9 per week. Apply to J. R. D., Box No. 3,139 New-York Post-office.

$1 TO $2 FOR EVERY HOUR'S SERVICE; pleasant and honorable business, no risk. Agents wanted in every State and county, ladies and gentlemen, everybody. Address MANSON LANG, N. Y.

WANTED.—AGENTS—D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, have now ready, Report of the United States Revenue Commission. Paper cover. Price 50 cents.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 950 Broadway, good places open for help of every calling; a Protestant cook wanted, highest wages. The public patronage respectfully solicited.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TRIMMERS FOR A millinery store, also a first-class saleswoman. Apply on Monday morning at No. 891 Broadway.
E. MATHER & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF NATURAL capacity, a good penman, and able to keep a set of stock books, and attend to correspondence. Address, in writing, stating salary expected, J. M. W., 72 Cedar-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD waitress; one who has had experience in that capacity and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 2,664 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND laundress, at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

WANTED—AT NO. 143 EAST 13TH-ST., A COMpetent book-keeper for a first-class hotel South. Apply, Monday morning, at No. 143 East 13th-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 years of age, as clerk in a manufacturing establisment. Address Box No. 3,554 Post-office.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A DRUG-STORE; able to read and write. Apply with recommendations, at No. 250 4th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT boy at No. 317 4th-av. None others need apply.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAPER COLLARS.

METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY

WORKS.

NO. 165 WASHINGTON-ST., N. Y.

AN OFFER.—I WILL DEMONSTRATE, UNder a forfeiture of $100, payable to any charitable institution, and an additional sum of three cents to the "dental association," that the black complexion and breathing like an engine when taking the nitrous oxide gas is asphyxia by suffocation, the result of impure gas and breathing it over and over. Also, that by the use of my nose piece there is no change of complexion, and breathing is as placid and natural as of a sleeping babe. Also, the patient is kept under the influence any length of time, breathing the gas through the nose while the dentist is operating. O. A. JARVIS, Dentist, No. 93 West 13th-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—KNOW all, that the license to infiltrate under Morgan's Patent, granted to Wm. A. Cushman, of New-York City, for the State of Texas, is, on this 13th day of January, 1866, and hereafter revoked. All persons are cautioned against negotiating with him in respect to the same, as such will be an infringement of the patent.
A. S. CLARK, for the Patentee.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 4th-av. New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The country seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. Possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

Valuable property, corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av.
Valuable property, corner 59th-st. and 3d-av.
Valuable property, in 69th, 70th, 73d and 78th-sts.
Valuable property, in 79th, 82d, 84th, 85th and 86th-sts.
Valuable property, in 87th, 91st, 92d, 93d and 104th-sts.
Valuable property, in 118th-st., and on 8th-av.
Inquire of JOHN H. SILLICK,
Real Estate Broker, No. 119 East 86th-st., N. Y.

BENEDICT & COIT,
No. 4 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class dwelling-houses, in the best localities, and of medium priced houses in all parts of the city, and some in Brooklyn. They have, also, a number of very desirable furnished houses for rent, some with immediate possession. Property owners having houses, stores or lots to sell or rent are invited to register them on our books.

WANTED—For present orders, a large number of houses and stores for responsible tenants.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late E. Bomen Graves, situate at Morristown, N. J., about 1¼ miles from Morristown depot; the house is elegant and spacious, containing 12 bedrooms, drawing-room, dining-room and billiard-room, with every convenience and luxury for a large family; an unfailing supply of the finest water is carried, hot and cold, throughout the house; the grounds, graperies, green-house, farm-house and outhouses are in excellent order, and the whole place, containing about 75 acres, is under the highest state of cultivation, with every variety of the finest fruits; it is easily accessible from the City of New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, and can be seen at all times. For further particulars, apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country seat on Van Wyck-av., Jamaica, L. I., with 20, 30 or 40 acres of land; house is 2-story, 38 by 32, with 18 extension in the rear; new and in perfect order; a healthy location; containing all the advantages of city and country; is one mile from the village and 100 rods from the upper depot, 30 minutes to New-York by steam; also a house on the corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs., of same dimensions. For particulars inquire of the owner, E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 108 East 36th-st., New-York.

CHEAP HOMES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have for sale a large number of houses in the City of Paterson, at from $600 to $15,000 each—time from City Hall one hour. Also, farms and residences on the Passaic River, Dundee Lake, in the villages of Passaic and Boiling Spring. Special attention is called to a market garden of 28 acres, house, barn, price $3,800; also, a splendidly located farm, 600 feet north of the city line, 78 acres; house, barn, &c. all in good order; price $12,000. INGLIS & SHERWOOD, near the Depot, No. 85 Market-st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AT BROOKLYN—House, lot and furniture, situated in Quincy-st., north side, ninth house east of Nostrand-av. House frame filled with brick, two story and attic, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, bath-room, water-closet, and Gold's patent steam heater. Furniture nearly new, and all in excellent order. Will be sold for cash at a reasonable price. Apply on the premises, or to T. W. QUICK, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THE FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 8 Harrison-st., with carriage house and stable; on West Baltic-st., first-class three-story brick house, No. 30 West Baltic-st.; first-class three-story brick house, 25 feet front, No. 68 West Baltic-st.; also, No. 72 West Baltic-st.; first-class house, 25 feet, No. 122 President-st.; a first-class house, No. 315 Degraw-st., No. 4½ Butler-st., No. 300 Union-st., with the furniture. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 259 Court-st., near Sackett-st.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEPOT, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York.

There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c. House 45x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements: stable, carriage-house, &c., &c.

Fine views of the Hudson River. Location unsurpassed. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMMANDING AND beautifully situated piece of land containing about 10 acres, within five minutes of the depot, and situate in the healthy Village of Passaic, N. J., thirty-five minutes by rail from Jersey City on the Erie Railway. This piece of property has improvements all around it, and would be elegant for a private residence, as it commands an extensive view; or it would amply pay to cut into village plots, and meet with immediate sale. Apply to COFFIN & KENWORTH, hardware, corner West and Duane sts., N. Y., or N. F. CHILSON, Passaic, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A FINE BUILDING site on Nassau-st., near Washington-st., 76 ft. frontage by 119 ft. in depth, suitable for first-class dwellings or a public building. Also, an excellent frame house adjoining, on the corner of Nassau and Adams-sts. Also, two frame houses adjoining on Adams-st. Will be sold together or separate, at a very moderate price. Apply to W. W. COLBRON, No. 897 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE, with stock and implements if desired; 140 acres excellent land, sold together or divided; large double house, with 14 rooms and all necessary out-buildings. Location cannot be surpassed for health and beauty of scenery; convenient to churches, schools and depot; 1½ hours from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.
GEO. S. COMSTOCK,
No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND LOTS for sale at about one-third of New-York prices. A three-story brick dwelling, 20x36 feet, three parlors deep, $7,000; frame house on a corner, and two lots, $7,000; three three-story dwellings, all modern improvements, 20x36 feet, $5,500 each; three three-story frame houses, 16.8x36 feet, $3,500 each.
S. COCKCROFT,
No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW-ROCHELLE COUNTRY-seat of about ten acres, with good house and fine outhouses, hot-house, gardener's house, &c.; grounds all laid out complete; fruit and shade trees in abundance. The owner offers it very low for cash, being about to remove to the West. Would sell all the furniture and give possession April 1. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN—DWELLING-HOUSE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—A new, convenient and pleasant frame house, two stories and attic, kitchen addition and cellar, seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 50 feet front by 170 feet deep, running from Magnolia-st., to the railroad, will be sold by the builder at a bargain. Apply to C. H. VOORHEES, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—SEVERAL FIRST-class houses, farms and lots from 1 to 20 acres, a great variety of building sites, beautifully situated, for sale; also houses to rent; new, tasteful and convenient residences erected immediately on application, with security of disposal. For business circular and other information apply to E. DEAN DOW & SON, (office near depot,) Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON 83D-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th avs., a superior modern-built three-story and basement, high-stoop brick-house, containing sixteen rooms; marble mantels, gas, croton, back stairway, &c.; will be sold with or without the lot adjoining, which is laid out as a garden and grapery; both lots are extra size. Apply to GEO. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon-row, City Hall-square.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A genteel two and a half story dwelling at Jamaica, L. I., with 5¼ acres, in a very pleasant location, two minutes' walk from depot. Full particulars and photograph of buildings, of SIMONSON & NAFIS, No. 196 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. E. WESLEY & CO., No. 88 4th-av., N. Y., and GEO. SKIDMORE, No. 78 Cedar-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, eligibly located on the east side of the Hudson, with 20 acres of ground, 2,000 fruit trees and two acres vineyard; house completely furnished and immediate possession if required. Also, horses, harness, wagons, sleigh and all agricultural implements. Apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FORDHAM ON HARLEM.—TO LEASE, THE country seat of Nathaniel P. Bailey, Esq., situated on Fordham Heights, near Kingsbridge, with about 30 acres of land in lawn, garden, &c., including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, gate-house, ice-house, and garden with every variety of fruits. Rent $4,000. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STAMFORD, CONN.—THE PROPerty occupied by Rev. Walter Mitchell, convenient dwelling-house and stable, within five minutes' walk of the railroad station; lot 125 feet by 75 feet; price $7,000; possession given immediately. Till Feb. 7, inquire on the premises, or (and after) of G. & S. BROWN, 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL PARK, A NEW first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., being the fourth house east of 8th-av., built in the very best manner with all the modern improvements; price $22,000. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 177 West 33d-st.

MACFARLANE & WELLS, REAL EState Agents, Yonkers, offer for sale a large number of desirable first-class residences. They have also a number of desirable furnished houses to let. Property owners having houses, stores and lots to let, are invited to register them on our books.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located 1½ miles south of Yonkers, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house, plenty of shade trees, four to five acres; every way healthy and desirable. Apply to
B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS AT Stamford, Rye, Mamaroneck, Yonkers, Irvington, Huntington, Rahway, for sale or exchange for city property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON BERGEN HILL, IN A CHOICE location and good neighborhood, a two-and-a-half-story house and two lots on a corner. Price $3,500. Apply to BOBB & INSLEY, No. 167 Broadway, Room 20.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE 36x34 feet, eight rooms and basement kitchen, in good order; price $3,500; near junction depot. Apply to
J. BAILEY, No. 58 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN 19TH-ST., near 4th-av., for sale for $40,000; house first-class, brown-stone, full size. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS AND village houses, at Crawford, Scotch Plains and Plainfield, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Apply to BOBB & INSLEY, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 20.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, AND with every appliance for housekeeping, a small three-story brick house on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Apply to W. L. TYSON, foot of 7th-st., East River.

CANAL-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 505, corner of Renwick-st., 36x71. Price, $20,000. Will rent for $2,000. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THREE THREE-STORY BRICK Houses, Nos. 74 and 75 State-st., Brooklyn. They are 25 2-12 by 80 3-12 feet. Possession the 1st of May. Apply at No. 34 Laight-st., New-York.

169 ACRES AT DRAPERVILLE, N. J., on the canal dock, store-house, barn, &c., for sale or exchange for city property. Will be sold at a great bargain. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 37 7TH-ST., west of 2d-av.; three-story high-stoop and basement, modern improvements. Inquire at No. 39 7th-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., THREE EXTRA large and elegant residences, with stables attached. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEWBURGH, A HANDSOME country seat, and four and a half. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE AND lot No. 201 South-st., (next south corner of Catharine-st.) Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN LOTS AND CASH TO EXCHANGE for city or country property not too heavily mortgaged. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PREMIUM COFFEE AND Spice Mills, Albany, New-York, belonging to the estate of the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased. Notice is hereby given that the subscribers offer for sale the entire Business, Routes and Good Will, Steam Engines, Roasting Machines, Fixtures, Horses, Harnesses and Pedler's Wagons, belonging to that extensive Coffee and Spice Manufactory located at the southeast corner of Exchange and Dean streets, in the City and County of Albany, State of New-York, recently carried on by the late John Thomas, Jr., deceased, and known as the "Premium Coffee and Spice Mills." The said horses, harnesses, wagons, engines, machines and fixtures are mostly of the best quality, the said route very extensive, and the said business now in very flourishing and prosperous condition. Any person desiring to purchase may, at any time before the fourteenth (14th) day of February next, make his offer in writing, stating the sum that he will give for such property, seal up such offer and address the same to our Attorney, EDWARD WADE, No. 49 State-st., Albany, New-York, who, on application by letter or otherwise, will furnish a more detailed statement of the property hereby offered for sale. On the envelope enclosing each offer must be endorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of the Premium Coffee and Spice Mills of the late John Thomas, Jr." All said offers will be opened, examined and considered on the said 14th day of February next, at 12 M. of that day, at the office of our said Attorney, by the subscribers, who reserve the right of rejecting any or all of said offers, if they deem it to the benefit and advantage of the estate so to do.

Dated ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1866.
SARAH A. THOMAS,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
Executrix and Executor, &c.

STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE,
BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 BROADWAY.

On Broadway, near Grand-st.
On Broadway, near Broome-st., white marble front.
On Dey-st., near Broadway.
On Greenwich and Duane-st.
On White-st., near Broadway.
On Franklin-st., near Broadway.
On Beaver-st., near William-st.
Corner of William and Liberty-sts.
On Franklin, White, Walker, Lispenard, Canal, Broome and Prince.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.
1½ HOURS FROM NEW-YORK BY RAIL.

Comprising mansion farm-house, green-house, ice-house, &c., with 145 acres of tillable land, (50 acres meadow land,) and a large variety of young and choice fruit trees. The whole premises are in perfect order and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to R. C. BACON, at the Hope Express Company, No. 162 Broadway.

UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY.

Two splendid lots on 14th-st., near Union-square, for sale or to lease, suitable for dry goods.
Also, Broadway property for sale.
ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., Offices Nos. 28 and 29.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE FOR SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A four-story brown stone house and lot, situate on 5th-av. near 32d-street, being one of the most complete houses in the city, and first-class in every respect. It was built by the late owner for his own occupancy, planned and superintended by one of the best architects in the city. The main house is seventy feet deep, with a two-story extension of thirty feet. The parlors, dining-room and library are beautifully frescoed, rosewood doors, &c. Library wainscoted in oak, with bookcases to match. Dining-room and halls to fourth story wainscoted in black walnut. Door-casings, window-sashes and hall above first floor in hardwood. The house is replete with all modern improvements and conveniences. The chandeliers, gas-fixtures throughout the house, and the mirrors in the parlors, dining-room, library and hall, and which vary in size from 56 by 96 to 68 by 144, will be sold with the house. The furniture, most of which is new and made to order by Roux and Bembe and Kemble, will, if desired, be also sold with the premises. For cards of admission and more full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOTS NOS. 34 and 36 Stuyvesant-st., together with stables Nos. 200 and 202 9th-st., occupying fifty feet on each street; the house is 26x45, four stories, well finished throughout, and in excellent condition, and is supplied with Croton water on all the floors and all modern convienences; the stables are arranged with finished rooms, expressly for private use, and very convenient. Also for sale, the lot corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts., heretofore used as a coal-yard; it has an aggregate street front of 162 feet, within sight of Broadway, and being upon a great thoroughfare is valuable for a public building. The adjoining property may be purchased if desired, so as to give about 150 feet on each street. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF 12 acres within a short distance of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and 16 miles from the city; a new house 24x40, piazza front and rear 8x40, with kitchen attached 16x16; barn, grist and saw mill, with other outhouses; also an ice-house renting for $187 per annum; a beautiful lake on the place. The furniture will be sold if desired. For particulars refer to ISAAC DURYEE, No. 172 Monroe-st., New-York.

GRAND HOTEL—CENTRAL PARK—125 FEET east of 5th-av.—Opposite main entrance to the Grand Hotel, (which is to be the finest on this continent, to cover a whole square, and to be commenced immediately,) ten lots for sale cheap; or owner will retain one or two lots for his own residence, if sold to parties who will build immediately, as he cannot purchase as eligible property at the price he offers this. OWNER, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

A RARE CHANCE TO THOSE ABOUT PURCHASING COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.—For sale at Saugerties, on the Hudson, with easy access to New-York, a fine first-class modern built brick house, with three-fourths of an acre of ground, containing fruit, shrubbery, &c., and commanding a beautiful river and mountain view; terms easy. Apply to L. B. SEAMAN, No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—THE large and commodious dwelling house, in complete order, corner of Main-st. and Washington-place, opposite the Brick Church; the house contains from 12 to 15 rooms, and is well calculated for a boarding-house or private family. Apply to GEORGE BARRELL & SON, No. 68 Wall-st., or SAMUEL W. BALDWIN, Orange.

THE S. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND Liberty-st. for sale, known as Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau and 58 Liberty sts., having a frontage of over 16[illegible] feet; principally northern light; a desirable location for moneyed and other corporations, bankers, &c. Apply on the premises, to JAS. S. POLHEMUS, Agent, HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET—HANDSOME HOUSE and grounds, two acres; fruit, shrubbery, fine stable, cow-house and hennery; 5 minutes' walk from depot, 50 minutes from New-York; possession 1st April; rent $2,000, or for sale for $20,000. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 11 A. M., or No. 49 Main-st., Orange.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., A DEsirable first-class residence, three minutes' walk from the depot, about twenty acres of ground; all modern improvements; furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., all suitable outbuildings, including gardener's house. Apply to I. BUCKINGHAM, No. 17 South-st.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500. Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A PLOT OF ground containing five full lots, on the northeast corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.; also two lots on Van Buren-st. and two on Green-av., between Nostrand and Marcy avs. The above will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire at No. 8 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.
Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STORE PROperty on Greenwich-st., forming an L on Duane-st., all built on with four-story and basement brick stores, connecting with archways; size of Greenwich-st., 25x80; of Duane-st., 40x50. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, with large water front, about 2½ miles from Astoria, L. I.; house of granite; 75 acres land, choice fruits, views magnificent; an elegant residence; rent $3,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST., OPPOSITE THE Theological Seminary, a four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, in perfect order. For particulars apply to J. R. EDWARD, No. 277 West 23d-st., or to WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, with stable, in a first-rate neighborhood in Brooklyn; has all the improvements; house 34 feet front, lot 133 feet deep; terms liberal. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement brick house, No. 55 Henry-st., leasehold property, with the privilege of renewals. Lot 25x100; house, built by days' work, 25x40, with an extension. Apply to R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, HOUSE and lot No. 40 South 5th-st.; house two and a half stories high, basement and sub-cellar; lot 25x110. Also house and two lots, No. 112 2d-st. Inquire of J. BOWDEN, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on Murray-hill; house with or without furniture. Also, houses and lots in desirable locations in the upper part of the city. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON GRAMMERCY PARK, NORTH side, an extra wide and deep four-story, brown-stone house and lot; $45,000 without, or $60,000 with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING ABOUT 40 acres, on Long Island, 2 miles east of Jamaica. For particulars inquire of JAMES B. BENSEL, No. 5 Tryon-row, between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING-house (double width) and lots No. 266 West 20th-st., opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary. Apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON 37TH, 38TH, 39th, 41st, 50th, Hammond, Macdougal, Division and Orchard sts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN DWELLINGS NO. 32 2d-st. and Nos. 33 and 39 West Washington-place, and No. 306 4th-st., on easy terms.
ALVAH BEEBE, No. 117 Nassau-st.

SIX ELIGIBLE LOTS FOR SALE—ON 35th and 36th sts., near Madison-av., forming a plot 75 feet by 200 feet; they are well suited for a church or other large building. C. & G. WOODMAN, 60 Wall-st.

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, 34 FEET front, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn; has all the improvements and is in complete order. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST CLASS FOUR story high stoop brown stone front house and lot on 39th-st., between 5th and 6th av., full size lot. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

AT ASTORIA.—FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS and pleasantly located country seat; gas, range and furnace; ground about one acre. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, No. 38 Liberty-st., New-York.

PETROLEUM.—FOR SALE—460 ACRES OF excellent oil land, on the South Sandy, Venango Co., Penn.; also 25 acres in Crawford Co., Penn. Inquire at office of J. A. GILBERT, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 72.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High-stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON BLEECKER-ST., NEAR PERRY, a vacant plot, 94x80, suitable for a church or stores. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

The residence of the late William B. Crosby, comprising the entire block of ground bounded by Rutgers'-place, Clinton, Cherry and Jefferson streets, containing about 42 lots, with the large stone mansion-house thereon, is now offered for sale, by direction of the heirs. It will be sold in one parcel or in lots, to suit purchasers. This property is well adapted to either manufacturing or commercial purposes.

For maps and full particulars, as to price, terms, &c., apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE

A valuable lot on Howard-st., near Broadway.

ALSO,

First-class building lots in 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALSO,

A valuable lot and building on Bleecker-st., near Green-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.
COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

FOR SALE NEAR MADISON, N. J.—A large first-class house, with stables and outbuildings and 45 acres of land in fine order and beautifully situated; the house is partially furnished, and in every respect the place is desirable as a gentleman's country residence. If preferred 223 acres of land will be sold with the house.

Apply to
MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & PECKHAM,
Attorneys, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., a pleasantly located, well-built, country residence, on Newark-av.; fifteen rooms, marble mantels, gas-pipes, hot and cold water, water-closet, bath, furnace, convenient stable, wagon, wood and chicken houses; good garden, fruit and shade trees; in complete order. Price $22,500. Apply to E. A. SAXTON, on the premises, or No. 22 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 120 ACRES of choice ridge land overlooking Lake Mohegan, half mile from Shrub Oak and six miles east of Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.; said farm is well adapted for a dairy or growing grain, &c.; two apple orchards and all kinds of fancy fruit; house and outbuildings in good order. For particulars, apply to S. S. ROAKE, near the premises, or to GODLEY & ROAKE, No. 236 Washington-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE ADVERTIser desires to rent for one year, with the privilege of purchasing, a moderate-sized house, with at least one acre of ground; the house must be neat and comfortable, and the location pleasant, healthy, and in some village in the vicinity of New-York. Address with full particulars, J. P., Box No. 1,407 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE DESIRAbly located, first-class, new, three-story, with basement and under-cellar, brown-stone front dwelling-house, lot 25x100, No. 121 Schermerhorn-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., within ten minutes' walk of either of the ferries; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence, one mile from the depot at Paterson, N. J. Large dwelling, nearly new, with barns, stables and other outbuildings, suitable for a gentleman's residence; 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Price, $12,000. If desirable, more land may be had. Apply to A. A. FONDA, Paterson, N. J.

A COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—TO HIRE by a private family of adults, for one or two years, with privilege of buying, completely furnished, from three to six acres; location on the Hudson; river view; between Tubby Hook and Tarrytown. Address C. J. S., Box No. 139 New-York *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ON NINETY-THIRD-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., two beautiful three-story brick houses, new, and with all the modern improvements; location on high ground, with an unobstructed view for miles; price $10,000 each. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT CHERRY HILL—NEAR Hackensack, 11 miles by rail, a handsome cottage, eight rooms, three-quarters of an acre, good neighborhood and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; price $4,250. Inquire of J. Q. FOWLER, No. 66 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM AND OTHER PARTS of New-York, brown-stone brick and frame houses, having modern improvements, some with extra grounds; prices $5,000 to $75,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A FRUIT FARM OF 10 TO 20 ACRES, good soil and buildings, fairly stocked; within three miles of railroad and thirty of New-York. Address, stating terms and improvements, HOYT, Box No. 1,550 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON 90TH-ST., SECOND and third doors east of Avenue A, two substantial well built two-story, basement and under-cellar brick houses; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE ROW OF TEN brown-stone houses in 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; these houses were built in the best manner, by day's work. Price $11,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, (8th-st.)

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—House and outbuildings, with four acres of land; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; well located, within fifteen minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of S. SEELY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS ON BERGEN Hill, N. J. Farms at Gordonsville and Elizabeth City, N. J. Also, a small house with an acre of ground attached, at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y. Inquire of JOHN H. SILLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE PROPERTY, VERY desirable, in good business localities, for sale.
By J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

A HOUSE IN REAR OF A FULL LOT, on 44th-st., near 8th-av. Price, $5,000.
Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, with every convenience complete, on 48th-st., near 8th-av., $16,500.
Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

A CONVENIENT THREE-STORY BRICK house, high stoop, on 33d-st., near 7th-av., $8,500.
J. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL ON HUDSON, AN elegant country residence, located immediately on the banks of the river. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—MADISON-AV.—A LOT, 25x100, on Murray Hill for sale. Apply at No. 109 Mercer-st., second story, front office.

TO LET.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—THE COUNTRY seat of the subscriber at Astoria, on the bank of the river, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing. The location is healthy, the house is partially furnished and has fourteen bedrooms. The grounds contain a variety of fine ornamental and choice fruit trees, in full bearing, an ice-house, (filled,) a laundry building, with sleeping apartments, stables and other requisite outbuildings. The garden is large and now prepared for seeding. Communication frequent by Harlem boats and by the city cars, via 86th-st and 34th-st. Ferry. Apply to
BYAM K. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT BELLEVILLE, N. J., A FAMILY hotel or boarding-house, having 25 rooms, situated on the main street running along the west bank of the Passaic River, and near the terminus of the Newark horse-railroad, communicating with New-York every hour. Apply to J. W. DOW, Belleville, or to T. B. CODDINGTON, No. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—SITUated in Westchester County, and six miles from Harlem River, and two miles from railroad depot; premises consist of house and outbuildings, and six acres of land well stocked with fruit; rent $700 per annum; possession April 1. Inquire of WARD & GOVE, No. 193 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY TO LEASE for twenty years, a first-class dwelling-house, between 21st and 22d sts.; lot 60x87 feet; possession May 1, 1866; suitable for a club or for business purposes. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX OR EIGHT MONTHS FROM Feb. 15, a first-class brown-stone dwelling-house in First-place, Brooklyn, furnished, having the modern improvements and a stable; house 26 feet by 65. Address Box No. 3,544 New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES SEVeral eligibly located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.; the houses are well built, and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 540 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROOME-ST., NEAR BROADway, a suit of lofts about 50 feet front on a corner, with good light. Also a four-story building on Crosby-st., near Broome. For particulars apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

DUANE-STREET.—TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A first-class first floor, basement and sub-cellar, 25x100 feet. None but responsible parties need apply. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LOFT, 27x116 FEET, NO. 27 BARCLAY-ST., near Broadway, to let or lease, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises, to P. O'SHEA.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WAVERLEY-place, near Broadway, to let. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH-st., three-story and basement, 16 feet front, 40 deep; rent, $2,000. Inquire at WILMURT'S, No. 706 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 31 New Chambers-st., for business only, consisting of 8 rooms, with skylight.

TO LET, CHEAP—A LARGE ROOM, HIGH ceilings, fifteen windows. A. H. KEECH, corner Theatre-alley and Ann-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE BUILDing No. 331 Canal-st., corner of Greene-st., three floors, suitable for business. Apply in the store.

STORES TO LET IN CANAL AND WALKER sts., near Broadway. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 115 LEONard-st. to let. Possession now. Apply on the premises.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

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Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

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Everything possible will be done to make the Times the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

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Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Romantic Drama of the SONS OF THE REPUBLIC. Giants, dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian opera. I PURITANI. Director, Max Maretzek.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, W. S. Andrews, W. F. Burroughs, J. Duell, H. Bland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE, IN A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848; and THE IRISH TUTOR.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7 o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE and HANDSOME JACK. Characters by Messrs. T. H. Glenny, Grisdale, Burke and Mrs. Jones.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, A JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS; OR, A TRIP TO BATH. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Smith, Ringgold, Norton, Holland, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE THREE RED MEN, BROTHERS OF BLERTHAUFT. THE COLLEEN BAWN, and a laughable Farce.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER; ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and USED UP; OR, THE HOP OF FASHION. Characters by Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 7½ o'clock, HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; or, SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. Characters by Levi J. North, Annie Elizabeth Newman, Ella Augusta Newman, the tiny child, Clarence, young Levi J. North.

THE STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 15 Tenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.
THIS DAY, Feb. 5, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fourth Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES, by celebrated artists.

GETTY LYCEUM,
Yonkers.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, Mr. JAMES WEHLI'S GRAND CONCERT.

SYLVAN LAKE,
Foot of 7th-st., Hoboken.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, SKATING ILLUMINATION.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

When Secretary Seward was in San Domingo, on his late trip to the West Indies, he was entertained at the national palace by President Baez of the Dominican Republic, and had a long conversation with him upon the recognition of that government by the United States. President Baez was anxious to bring about such recognition, and Mr. Seward told him (unofficially) that he did not doubt that such a result was near at hand. He explained that the domination of the slave power in our national councils and executive seats had, up to 1861, been powerful enough to prevent the recognition even of Liberia, a republic actually created by Americans under the sanction and patronage of their government, and not until the overthrow of the slave power in 1861, by the act of war, was that little republic recognized. With regard to Dominica he was satisfied that her claims to recognition were just and sufficient, and he would urge their cause on his return to Washington. That he did so, effectively, may be presumed from the fact that President Johnson extended the formal recognition two or three days since.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, stationed in Charleston, S. C., has been authorized to issue rations in special cases to the resident freedmen on plantations, through the owners thereof, they acting as the distributing agent of the government. The government in such cases to be reimbursed by a lien on the crops raised on such plantations. A liberal interpretation will be given to the word "refugees," embracing in that term such destitute whites as actually require the assistance of the government for their support. The Charleston *Courier* says that these provisions will prove of great assistance in facilitating the efforts to bring quickly into cultivation lands which might have been unemployed, and the relief from suffering which will be secured by this arrangement will be everywhere appreciated.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that one case of the disease called trichina, which has recently excited much alarm in Berlin, Prussia, has appeared in that city, and proved fatal. The victim was a young German lady. The Trichina Spiralis is a small microscopic worm or animalcula, which is found in the muscles and intestines of various animals, especially pigs and rabbits, in such enormous quantities that in a single ounce of pork 100,000 of these animalcula have been found. By partaking of the meat infected with them they are transferred to the human body, causing intense suffering, followed in many cases by a painful death. These animalcule are not destroyed by smoking or by frying pork, but hard and long boiling is necessary.

A company of gentlemen from Baltimore have purchased of Mr. William Goodwin, of Nelson County, Va., ten acres of ground, upon which rich deposits of porcelain clay of the finest quality have been found. The formation is said to be from one to seven feet in thickness, and of a quality unsurpassed. The purchasers design immediately erecting the requisite machinery for the manufacture of porcelain ware on an extensive scale.

On Thursday last the first ground of the Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railroad was broken. Speeches were made by a half dozen or more persons, great hilarity reigned, and a little dirt was dug up and removed. R. W. Latham is President of the company. The charter provides for a station-house at Mount Vernon, and runs on the bank of the Potomac for a distance of about fifteen miles, affording a long and uninterrupted view of that beautiful river.

Another steamboat explosion on the Mississippi River is reported. On the 2d inst. the steamer *W. R. Carter*, when near Vicksburgh, exploded, destroying many lives, though the number lost is not given. She was commanded by Capt. Hurd, whose brother commanded the *Missouri*, which was blown up only a few days before. The boat was valued at $100,000.

Four gentlemen from Pennsylvania, recently on a visit to John's Island, near Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of purchasing land, were beset by the negroes, and narrowly escaped with their lives. They said the island belonged to them and no white man should ever come on it.

The Richmond *Inquirer* states that on Tuesday eight citizens of Madison County were arrested and brought to that city, to appear before a military commission to answer the charge of alleged mistreatment of freedmen.

The Lynchburgh *News* states that more than four millions of dollars capital, owned by citizens of Lynchburg, have been invested out of Virginia in consequence of the usury laws. The owners could not afford to lend money at 6 per cent.

A large fire occurred at Oswego yesterday morning, destroying one of the largest buildings in the town, occupied by several stores and offices. Loss on the building $40,000.

Secretary Seward appeared on the floor of the House of Representatives on Friday, for the first time since the attempt on his life.

One hundred and fifty thousand bushels of ice were housed in Lynchburg, Va., during the past four weeks.

The towboat *Baltic* blew up at New-Orleans on Saturday, killing the captain and engineer, and three persons on the levee near by.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship *Missouri*, which arrived last night from New-Orleans, for papers and letters from that city.

LOCAL NEWS.

Charles Harrington was arrested at a late hour on Thursday night, by Officer Fraussen, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged with shooting a night scavenger, named John Herz, in Canal-street. Subsequently another officer found Henry Curwin, second officer of the steamer *Manhattan*, who shot a coal-passer on the 23d ult. in self-defence, staggering about, and suffering from the effects of a ball lodged in his skull. An ante-mortem examination was on Saturday held by Coroner Wildey, when it was shown that the shooting in both cases had been committed by Harrington, and it was charged that the shooting of Curwin, the mate, was intentional and the shooting of Herz accidental. It is supposed that Harrington, who was a friend of the deceased fireman, was actuated by a spirit of revenge. Curwin now lies in a critical condition at the New-York Hospital, while Herz is in the House of Detention for Witnesses. Harrington will be held to await the result of Curwin's injuries.

The case of Chas. H. Coles, a prisoner in Fort Lafayette, and reported to be one of the Lake Erie pirates, was up again Saturday in the Supreme Court Chambers before Justice Sutherland. Major-Gen. Hooker made an amended return which was duly traversed by the counsel for the petitioner. There being an issue of fact thus made, the Court said the only way was to refer it for the purpose of taking proofs. By consent of the respective counsel, Mr. Brewster was appointed referee, who is to hear testimony on Wednesday next and make his report to the Court as soon thereafter as possible. The further hearing before the Court was adjourned to next Saturday.

During Friday afternoon Mr. Stewart filed affidavits before Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court, against Richard T. Colburn, New-York correspondent, and Mr. George Knapp, one of the proprietors of the *Missouri Republican*, the former for writing and the latter for publishing an article which is alleged to be libellous and defamatory to the character of Mr. Stewart. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the two persons above named, and they were locked up in the 9th Precinct Station-House. Saturday morning both the accused appeared before the Court and gave bail to await further examination. It is stated that several more libel suits are on the capis against several correspondents of the Western press.

In the Police Courts yesterday the following commitments were made: Thomas Demorest, accused with stealing a pocket-book containing $45 from the proprietor of the Stadt Theatre. James Hanley was charged with picking Carl Ungar's pocket of $5 at a fire in Chatham-square. Henry Firy charged with, picking up six pieces of muslin, valued at $75, from in front of a store in Grand-st. Henry B. Shaw, on a charge of having robbed a sick friend of $78, after seeing him safely in bed and asleep. All of the accused will stand their trial at the General Sessions.

A convention of school trustees met in School No. 4 on Saturday, and resolved that a committee of seven—one from each district—wait upon the President and Clerk of the Board of Education and get them to have the bill now before the Legislature so amended as not to abridge the powers of trustees except in cases of dereliction of duty. Messrs. Aiken, Tooker, Booth, Sloat, Ryan, Diamond and Lyon were appointed on the committee, and the meeting adjourned.

Mary Ann Wheeler, alias Catharine Simmons, and a boy named George Garrison, were arrested Saturday charged with stealing a diamond pin valued at $750 from Herman Marcus, of No. 22 John-street. They were caught in the act, the woman attempting to place the jewel back where it was lying to avoid an arrest. Both the prisoners were committed for examination.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, composed of G. G. Barnard, P. J., and Ingraham and Clerke, J. J., met on Saturday, and after rendering a few decisions, adjourned to Monday the 19th inst., at 10 A. M., at which time there will be rendered some highly important decisions—at least it is so understood by the Bar and the reporters.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Central Presbyterian Church Sabbath School Missionary Society was held last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Hastings, Rev. Mr. Monagal and Rev. Thomas Dunn. The singing by the children was very spirited, and the congregation was very large.

From a report made by the contractors for cleaning the streets, it appears that the occupants of 10,042 houses in this city are in the habit of throwing ashes and other refuse into the streets. The residents of the Seventeenth Ward appear to be the greatest offenders.

A discourse was delivered by Archbishop McCloskey last evening at St. Theresa's Church, on the "Privileges and Responsibilities of the Children of the Faith."

A very moderate business was transacted in the leading kinds of produce and merchandise on Saturday, at irregular prices. Pork closed more firmly; breadstuffs, cotton, whisky and petroleum heavily. Freights were quiet, with 575 vessels, of all classes, in port.

Gold left off 139⅞@140 on Saturday. Government securities in request and prices firm. The Railways opened firm, but fell back at the close of the day. Money 5@6 per cent. to the brokers. Exchange on London 108 per cent.

Virginia Prosperity and the Usury Laws.—In presenting an argument against the present restrictive laws of the State of Virginia on the question of usury, the Richmond *Whig* incidentally refers to a fact of very great significance. It states, on the authority of a contemporary, that "more than four millions of dollars of capital, *owned by citizens of Lynchburgh*, have been invested *out* of Virginia in consequence of the usury laws." This may indicate an unsatisfactory state of things as regards the legal rate of interest in Virginia; but it certainly shows that the State is not reduced to that condition of poverty we so often hear described, when the capitalists of one small town alone can send four millions abroad for investment within eight months of the close of the rebellion.

Business in the City—The Spring Prospects.

Although the snows of Winter are still upon us, and the vernal Spring is yet some distance off, the great business houses and manufactories of the city are making the most active and extensive preparations for the Spring trade, and canvassing its prospects with the greatest eagerness. Within ten days or a fortnight the wholesale trade in nearly all lines of goods ought to be very brisk in the ordinary course of things; for the merchants of the West and South require to have their new stocks on hand by the month of March. Up to within the last five years the course of this trade was pretty uniform and certain; though of course with each successive year, it increased largely in magnitude and scope. But since the late war opened, it has been uncertain each Spring and every season; and business and financial affairs are still in such a condition as to give rise and plausibility to the most contradictory speculations on the part of those immediately interested. It may be remarked, however, what a curious similarity there is in the forecastings of certain types of men from year to year. The bilious class have predicted a ruinous and ruined Spring trade with the opening of every year, and with the approach of every Autumn they have foreseen general business decadence and collapse at that season. Thus, the temperament and the experiences of individuals must be taken into account at this time, and at all times, in this matter as in all other matters; and when they proclaim now their knowledge that Spring trade must be dull, they should remember how for years past their similar predictions have been falsified by the subsequent course of events. At the same time we must judge from year to year as to the merits of the substantive conditions and the circumstances upon which opinions and views are professedly based; for if definite cause for change and perturbation can be discovered we may be sure that its results will be realized.

Of course the speculation and the variation of opinion relate mainly to the Southern trade and the Western trade; for business with the country nearer by will quite surely be of an extensive, an equable and a profitable character. But what are the necessities and what the demands of the Southern States? What is their competency to pay on the business terms now current in this city and throughout the commercial centres of the North in general? What means are at the command of Southern merchants? What money is in the hands of Southern planters and people at large? What about the price and prospects of cotton? As to the West, how about the stocks of fabrics and merchandise on hand? What about the present state of the money market there? What about the value of grain and pork, and the foreign or domestic market for them? These and innumerable collateral questions invite discussion, and convictions as to our immediate prospects are based upon whatever may be the answers to them.

Looking southward, and taking all the sources of information at our command, it would seem pretty certain that a very large breadth of cotton will be planted. In all the States a great proportion of the negroes will resume work upon the old plantations and at the old industries. They have had now nearly a year's actual experience of freedom in its fullest sense, and have by this time come to a realization of what are its absolute necessities. If they ever fancied that liberty meant idleness and "pumpkins," hard experience here already taught them otherwise. The agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have also done and are still doing an excellent work in inducing the blacks to resume the labors to which they have been reared, and in which they can succeed to the best advantage; and on the whole, we judge it to be correct to say that though thousands of plantation hands are crowding the Southern cities, "the shovel and the hoe" will be plied by at least a half of those accustomed to their use. We hear also that many of the white people of the South, who in other days have been engaged in other pursuits, have gone to the business of cotton planting, because of the unprecedented profits it promises. The number of industrials who have gone from the North and Northwest for the same purpose is not small; and the experience of Gen. Pillow and such men in procuring and employing these laborers is of the most hopeful kind.

The bearing of all this upon the Spring business is apparent when the Southern system of obtaining *advances* upon the year's crop is considered. There will be no difficulty this year in procuring such advances, and thus the planters and people at large will have money in their hands to make their necessary Spring purchases, while at the same time capital will be at the control of local merchants and traders. The business wants of the South in the way of manufactured articles and fabrics are yet very great. The trade with that section last year was considerable; but it was of an unsatisfactory, incomprehensive and spasmodic character, and went but a short distance in the direction of supplying the innumerable necessities created during the four years of war. Money in the South, too, was much scarcer last year than it is now, or than it will be in the Spring in any event; for large amounts of cotton and other Southern staples were sold last Autumn and during the current Winter, and the returns will be disbursed in the unstinted style characteristic of the South. Southern women neglected fashions and fashionable display last Summer, as they had done during the war; but the new times and the peaceful life which they now enjoy have again opened up to them all the opportunities by which they so largely profited in other days; and those who apprehend the amount of capital and the number of interests and the extent of labor involved in these matters, will see their importance and bearings upon many of the activities of the metropolis.

In the West the money market is tight, and in the West there are considerable stocks of goods which were not required last Fall owing to the moderation of the weather; and the staple products of the West are neither disposed of in such volume nor at such prices as were anticipated. But it must be remembered, though money is nominally and temporarily "tight" in the West, that section is unprecedentedly rich. The people were never so well off, nor ever had such means at their command; and the mercantile community has bounded within a short time to a position of importance and wealth which ignores considerations such as formally controlled them. Through excessive and foolish speculation has prevented the legitimate movement of some Western staples, it has taught capitalists and holders a lesson which they are now benefiting by, and which the next few months will doubtless make profitable. The Western merchants who have been arriving in the city of late have been holding back in their purchases in anticipation of a heavy fall in prices, but every day makes the prospect of any sudden fall less likely, and they must presently begin to lay in their stocks at current rates.

As to the relations of the finances and the currency to the Spring trade, it is quite certain that there will be no such violent changes in the policy or action of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no such legislation by Congress, as will violently affect the present course of things. There can be no such contraction of the currency as some business men fear; but whatever is done by Secretary McCulloch will be of that cautious and conservative character which he has frequently set forth as essential to the business interests of the country. Whatever is in his power to aid the prosperity and production and trade of the nation will be performed, and whatever would by its action have an adverse tendency will be avoided.

And all these with other considerations, lead us to look forward to an active and profitable spring trade, and justify the preparations of our houses for its speedy commencement.

About Mexico.

We translate from the Paris *Journal des Débats*, of the 19th ult., a very powerful article on the policy, the prospects, and the *future* of the Mexican Expedition. The article is from the pen of M. St. M. Girardin, and presents a comprehensive, clear, and pointed review of the situation in Mexico, especially in relation to its bearing on a good understanding between France and the United States. The statement of the whole case by M. Girardin is eminently fair. The conclusion is altogether in harmony with the logic of the argument. M. Girardin urges the recall of the French troops from Mexico, as a step in accordance with the present Imperial policy of withdrawing from a position when interest dictates withdrawal. The *Journal* is inspired with liberal, rather than official sympathies. But its powerful warning and remonstrance cannot well fail of effect. On the other hand, we read in the Paris correspondence of the London *Globe* ("*Father Prout*") as follows, under date of the 18th:

> "With regard to Mexico, it is known to-day that reinforcements to the figure of 1,000 men have gone forth, and that the throne speech on Jan. 22 will not show the slightest sign of faltering or hesitancy in the Imperial mind about carrying his fixed purpose to the final consummation. According to *La France* this evening, last dispatches from Washington conveyed news of Gen. Grant having much modified his views on the subject; that his policy is assimilated to that peaceful course adopted by President Johnson, and that serious opposition to Maximilian will soon subside. The death of Winter Davis, member of Congress, who had made himself conspicuous for hostility to the new empire, leaves without a leader the party ill-disposed toward the French."

Affairs in the South—The Adjustment of Matters Between Employers and the Employed.

To justify their continued warfare upon the South, the radicals find it necessary to allege the existence of a hostile, unmanageable spirit among the people lately in rebellion, and of a disposition to bear unjustly and even cruelly upon the colored population. Both allegations are essential to the Radical programme. Let it be once admitted that throughout the South a sincere acceptance of Federal authority prevails, and that a genuine determination exists to work well under the altered circumstances resulting from the war, and the pains and penalties which the agitators propose would not admit of defence from their or any other standpoint. So also it must be understood that the negroes are improperly treated by those who were recently their owners—that neither local law nor local feeling renders it possible for the negroes to hope for fair-play—or various measures already before Congress, or soon to be there, would on the instant become odious.

There is, then, a necessity for watching sedulously and analyzing carefully the evidence which from time to time finds its way into print. In the judgment of ordinary people, the policy of the Executive probably affords conclusive testimony. With regard to the general prevalence of loyalty, certainly this should be sufficient. At every stage of his course the President has evinced his anxiety to secure all reasonable guaranties. He has taken nothing for granted. In every instance he has exacted pledges of good faith and good intentions on the part of the people. More familiar than most men with the dangerous spots in the organization of Southern politics and Southern society, before and during the rebellion, he has been careful to advise the adoption of measures calculated to assure the country that henceforward there need be little anxiety with regard to the relations of Southern State governments to the Union. And the promptitude with which these measures were acceded to by the South—the desire manifested in the majority of instances to acquiesce in suggestions designed to establish cordial relations between the two sections—the enactment of legal provisions to which the strongest repugnance might have been anticipated—are considerations by which the President has, confessedly, been greatly influenced, and which should properly sway the opinions of the Union party. For the presumption is that in each case the President based his proceedings upon information derived from officials whose loyalty and fitness could not be impugned. No better facilities for obtaining facts could be had than those afforded by the Provisional Governments, whose administrators had no motive to paint in inappropriate colors the position and purposes of the communities by which they were respectively surrounded. Of course a certain class of radicals would have preferred the selection of Provisional Governors from the list of expectant military heroes who, during the war, won renown everywhere but on the battle-field. But the country, which has little faith in the shoulder-straps which judiciously keep beyond the range of bullets, was, we apprehend, entirely satisfied with the choice of civilians to superintend the provisional administration of State affairs. And as every one of these not only possessed an intimate knowledge of popular feeling in his own State, but possessed a reputation for attachment to the Union which, though often assailed, never was tarnished, we may assume that he formed the best possible medium for conveying to the President correct impressions as the foundation of subsequent Executive action.

Assailing the policy of the President, however, the more ultra of the radicals have called in question the accuracy of the information upon which he relied for guidance. To this end Congress is favored almost every alternate day with passages from the letters of unknown, irresponsible parties, whose averments are in some manner made uniformly to tally with the views of those who believe in the subjugation of the Southern whites and the divine right of the Southern blacks to power and preëminence. It is of no avail that for every one of these anonymous writers counter statements may be had from Southern citizens of known repute. The latter are of little avail as against the one great hobby. Newspaper correspondents, too, are paraded as witnesses before whom President Johnson and his Provisional Governors cannot stand. It matters not that for every aspersion cast upon the South by emissaries sent there in the interest of the agitators, a vindication of the South may be had from letters published in other journals, from the pens of acknowledged character and intelligence. The practice is to ignore the vast mass of published correspondence, tending to show the gradual but apparently genuine adaptation of the Southern people to the new order of things, and the growth of proper industrial relations between the whites and the blacks. Thus the evidence afforded in our own columns by writers whose every letter indicates extended observation, familiarity with facts, and a power of discriminating between the pretended and the true, goes for nothing in the radical mind, as compared with scraps culled from nameless sheets, conducted by parties intent upon nothing but the promotion of the disorganizing policy.

But Gen. Grant—should he not be accepted as a creditable witness? May we not rely upon the conclusions arrived at by one whose career has been distinguished by devotion to the Union, and against whom none has yet ventured to prefer the charge of partisanship? May we not trust to his determination to perfect the work of extinguishing the rebellion, and to take care that the restoration of the Union shall be so thorough as to be enduring? Surely if any man is entitled to be heard respectfully, and as an authority upon matters coming under his professional observation, it is Gen. Grant. And what he says upon the subject the country knows. In his judgment, the work of the war is virtually ended. The South, as he sees it, accepts the situation, and gives satisfactory indications of renewed loyalty. He regards the authority of the Union as reëstablished there, and the suggestions he offers for utilizing the small remainder of the military force in connection with the business of the Freedmen's Bureau, proves that in his judgment the one-sidedness of the Northern negro worshipper is the most formidable obstacle to the adjustment of difficulties between the two races.

What do the radicals say in reply to Gen. Grant? It were too much to expect of them the adoption of his version of facts, or the abandonment of their crusade in conformity with his opinions. A counter-witness is needed, and they have him at hand. Mr. Carl Schurz is the man; by courtesy, Gen. Schurz. Take him as an authority, and we must consider the campaigns of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas failures, so far as the restoration of the Union is concerned.

Does anybody doubt the difference in the degrees of authority which the country attaches to the declarations of opinions of these two witnesses? Is it pretended that Carl Schurz is a closer observer, a clearer thinker, a more impartial judge, a better patriot, than Gen. Grant? Is it alleged that Carl Schurz is a more vigilant guardian of the process of restoration, on constitutional principles, than Gen. Grant? On the contrary, is not the conviction all but universal that while Grant is a patriot Schurz is a mere partisan?—that while Grant, happily independent of parties, desires nothing more than the reassertion of Union authority over the South and the quickest possible acceptance by the South of the logical sequences of the war, Schurz is the mouthpiece of those who would reduce the Southern States to the condition of conquered provinces?

It is further noticeable that while several of the partisan, non-fighting, bomb-proof heroes of the war insist upon the desperate state of affairs in the South, every real hero who has yet been heard from substantially agrees with the conclusions of Gen. Grant, and indirectly but decidedly exhibits the success of the President's policy.

Gen. Sherman is one of our latest witnesses. His report of affairs in the Department of Arkansas, communicated to the Senate on Friday, embodies representations which should have the careful attention of every conservative in and out of Congress. "So far as my observation goes," writes the gallant soldier, "there is perfect satisfaction felt by all classes of people, except on the part of a very few, who are looking to future combinations involving the local and unimportant State officers." And what of the radical stories concerning the treatment of negroes? Gen. Sherman shall answer: "The negroes in Arkansas can all find profitable and lucrative employment, and are protected in all their rights and property by the civil authorities. I met no one citizen or soldier who questioned or doubted that their freedom was as well assured in Arkansas as in Ohio." Could more in the meantime be desired? Is it not enough that the negro so recently a slave is now protected in his freedom, offered opportunities to labor on his own account, and assured of proper privileges in civil courts? Or is equality to give place to negro superiority, in accordance with the idea that the negro troops put down the rebellion, and so put to shame the legions of white soldiers to whom the fictions of history have hitherto awarded praise?

The informal testimony of another witness we printed yesterday. We refer to two orders addressed to the colored people of Mississippi by Col. Thomas, the officer charged with the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. Both of these documents refer to contracts for labor during the present year, and are valuable because showing that any suffering of the negroes in Mississippi arises from their aversion to systematic labor. Col. Thomas points out the duty of the white employers in the premises, and urges upon them the expediency of educating the freedman up to the standard of usefulness as a citizen. On the other hand, he reminds the freedmen of the necessity of laboring for themselves, instead of relying upon the bounty of the national government. "I often hear," he says, "that you are crowding into towns, refuse to hire out, and are waiting to see what the government will do for you." He tells them, moreover, "I know you can get good wages with considerate employers, who will treat you well and pay for all you do." And he counsels them to enter into contracts, work for their living, obey the law, pay no attention to mischief-makers, and rely upon the Freedmen's Bureau for protection only so long as they are deserving of it.

The inferences suggested by these orders are very plain. Evidently, the obstacle to improvement in the condition of the freedman in Mississippi is his own aversion to steady employment. And this aversion as evidently proceeds from misconceptions conveyed by emissaries of Northern agitators.

But what will now be said of Col. Thomas? Gentlemen of the Fred. Douglass stripe will forthwith denounce him as the enemy of the colored race. We know how malignantly and persistently President Johnson has been abused for having suggested to discharged negro troops the necessity of working steadily, and so proving themselves worthy of recognition as citizens. That advice has been held to be an outrage upon the negro's right to do nothing, and we suppose is one of the counts of the indictment under which Andrew Johnson is to be tried as a "traitor," "tyrant" and "usurper." Is it probable that Col. Thomas will fare better? We expect to hear him denounced in Congress within a week, and a call made for his head by outside demagogues.

Whatever fate befall the author of these orders, the lesson they convey will not be lost upon the country. They show how difficulties on the labor question originate, and where the responsibility for suffering belongs. And they furnish a rebuke to those in Congress who, under the pretence of protecting the freedmen, are encouraging them in idleness, and laying the foundation of difficulties from which they will be the greatest sufferers.

Provision for the Protection of Freedmen in South Carolina.

The order of Gen. Sickles relating to the industrial relations of negroes and their employers is in the main a practical and just exposition of the reciprocal duties of the two classes. We publish the order in full, that our readers may see that there is a golden mean in this as in every other theory or system of administration.

If Gen. Sickles' order can be fairly and honorably carried into effect, the objects he aims to accomplish can hardly fail to be reached. These objects are to *define* the rights of the employer and the freedmen respectively; to see that while the soil is cultivated the system of free labor is fairly undertaken; that the owners of estates are secured in the possession of their property; that persons able and willing to work may have employment; *that idleness and vagrancy may be discountenanced*, and that humane provision may be made for the aged and infirm. Gen. Sickles doubtless knows full well that this is a stupendous field of labor to enter upon, and that after all that may be attempted by *general order*, much of the real work of harmonizing the interests of the employer and the employed in their new relations must be left to the soothing influence of time. It is, however, eminently satisfactory to find that Gen. Sickles has begun in the right spirit, and with none of that ferocious dogmatism which characterizes the professional philanthropist.

The Health Bill and The Tribune.

This vitally important measure, which has passed the State Senate by a vote seldom recorded, has incurred the sharp opposition of the *Tribune* on the ground that the men to be appointed Commissioners are not exclusively the political admirers of that paper. It cannot be necessary to express an opinion upon the character of such opposition; but in order to show the many phases of our neighbor on this matter, we go to the files and find the matter printed below. The reader will note that on the introduction of the bill the *Tribune* went into very strong eulogy of it. At that time no names of Commissioners had been put in the bill, and the *Tribune* was pleased to say: "This bill, by uniting to the great executive powers of the Police Commissioners the experience and skill of four eminent physicians, seems to us to adopt a correct basis for such a measure." The editor further went on to commend the selection of "four eminent physicians," and strongly urged that they should be "named in the bill," deprecating the possibility of their being elected or appointed in any way.

Having thus the emphatic indorsement and powerful aid of the *Tribune*, the promoters of the bill pushed it forward, it went easily and triumphantly through the most elaborate discussion in committee, was reported to the Senate, again discussed in Committee of the Whole, and reported for final vote on the 31st. During the closing discussions our neighbor saw a new light, and began to fear that it was giving the Police Commissioners too much power; the "naming the men in the bill" which was to "avoid all room for political clamor" was changed into "a non-partisan board can certainly be as well secured by the nomination of the Governor as by naming its members in a bill to be passed by a Legislature with a large party majority." This was the moderate change of view from the 9th to the 31st ult., only twenty days. All efforts to amend the bill for the satisfaction of certain interests represented by our extremely non-partisan neighbor having failed, the editor frankly, though with a spiteful tone of disappointment, confessed that he now opposed the same bill he at first so strongly supported, because it did not bestow patronage in accordance with his "non-partisan" views. This was his position on the 1st inst.

The next day the bill was adopted in the Senate by 26 yeas to 3 nays—an unparalleled majority for an important measure. This vote indicated an easy journey through the Assembly, and the futility of a veto should the Governor feel it his duty to apply that gentle corrective. This was too much for our "non-partisan" neighbor, and as a "specious outside" was no longer needful, he "up and told the whole story" in the same *Tribune* that recorded the passage of the bill. By this confession we learn that the *Tribune's* nervousness about power was not because of the power itself, but because it was not given to men of the editor's own choosing. "We object to it, (says the *Tribune*,) because, despite of its specious outside, it gives large addional patronage and power to what is called the 'conservative' interest here—to that interest which is represented in Congress by the Editor of The Times." And then the *Tribune* pathetically appeals to the Assembly to "amend the bill in this respect." Since the bill is already before the Assembly, we add the following extracts from the *Tribune's* editorials, so that members can get a bird's-eye view of the course of that ever-courteous and consistent journal upon this important measure:

THE INDORSEMENT.
Tribune, Jan. 9.

But by concentrating in one body powers now divided among various boards and individuals (whose chief occupation is not only how not to do it, but how to prevent others from doing it,) by explaining what is ambiguous, and, in short, by reducing our sanitary laws to a congruous and effective system, it gives us promise of the relief long needed. Full power is given to the board to declare and abate nuisances; and yet the rights of individuals are carefully preserved by giving them a right to investigation if they deem themselves aggrieved. The provision for a communication with the local authorities throughout the State, so as to prevent the spread of disease, are especially valuable, in view of the approach of cholera. "In the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health in said district, by means of impending pestilence," the exercise of the most vigorous powers is authorized, but the concurrence of the Governor of the State is wisely required for acts done in such emergencies.

A concurrent expression of opinion reaches us from Albany that this bill is to pass, and speedily, too. Even the *World* substantially admits the fact. And yet, past experience of the power of money warns us not to be too sanguine, or to relax effort. In view of the probable visitation of cholera next Summer, and of the aroused condition of the public mind on the subject, it could hardly be otherwise than that some sanitary measure should be enacted. The only danger is that an inefficient or partisan measure may be brought forward. *This bill, by uniting to the great executive powers of the Police Commissioners the experience and skill of four eminent physicians, seems to us to adopt a correct basis for such a measure.* The numbers of the two are necessarily equal; for while, on the one hand, the danger of conferring too great powers on the police is to be avoided, on the other the fatal error of placing the police under the control of any other body must be guarded against. *By selecting four eminent physicians, without regard to politics,* and who will make a sacrifice in accepting the office, but who resolve to perform its duties faithfully, *all room for political clamor* will be avoided, a result which will be still further attained *by naming the men in the bill,* instead of leaving them to be elected or appointed after its passage. The bill, as printed, leaves the names of the physicians in blank. It seems to be understood that three of them are to come from New-York and one from Brooklyn. Who they are to be is, we presume, not yet decided. They should be the first men in their profession. They should be sought for the office, not seeking it; but once accepting it, they should resolve to perform all its duties faithfully. With such powers as this bill gives reposed in such hands, New-York and Brooklyn will become what they ought to be, the healthiest cities in the world; the ravages of pestilence will be reduced to the lowest point possible, while the country at large will greatly benefit from our improved condition.

THE QUALIFICATION.
Tribune, Jan. 31.

As the bill stands the board is to consist of the four members of the Police Commission and four physicians to be named in the bill. *It is a question whether so much added responsibility* should be put into the hands of the Police Commissioners, whose duties are already onerous—though the propriety may be acknowledged of their representation in the new board, much of whose work must be performed by the police. A non-partisan board can certainly be *as well secured by the nominations of the Governor as by naming its members in a bill* to be passed by a Legislature with a large party majority. Gov. Fenton, we think, may be safely trusted to chose the most eminent physicians without regard to political bias, and should this be done it would be difficult to make the commission a political machine, even were there any such intention, with two ex-officio members, who may belong to any party that may happen to be in power.

THE FLAT OPPOSITION.
Tribune, Feb. 1.

The Health Bill as reported is a scheme to increase the power and patronage of the little band of wire-workers in our city who are distinctively "*conservative Republicans*," and which band, having already more offices than sincerely attached voters, is kept alive by the skillful, unscrupulous seizure and manipulation of official patronage. *This clique has most of the Federal patronage in our city*, and with this and the control of the Police, it contrives to have its own way in Committees and delegations though it is but an inconsiderable fraction of the party on which it fastens and feeds. Last year's Health Bill did not promise the managers any additional pap; so they managed to have it defeated; this year's bill is *shaped in their interest*, so they clamor for its passage without amendment, and are "sorry" that others want to make "the Health Department a partisan machine." * * *

Who does not see that the Board of Health is a mere dummy—a highly respectable figurehead—behind which the Board of Police is authorized to create offices, dispense patronage, and spend money without limit, under the garb of concern for the public health? And who does not know that the end and aim of all this is to keep down what is stigmatized as "the radical wing" of the Union party? When the Health Bill is not so shaped as to subserve this purpose, it is sure to be beaten; so we suppose we must submit to be still further trampled on by our "conservative" ballot-box stuffers in order to ward off the cholera.

THE CAUSE OF SPITE—A CONFESSION.
Tribune, Feb. 3.

Let us simply restate that we do not desire the amendment of the Health Bill because the proposed Commissioners are non-partisan—far from it. We object to it because, despite its specious outside, *it gives large additional patronage and power to what is called the "conservative" interest here*—to that interest which is represented in Congress by the Editor of the Times. We trust the Assembly may amend it in this respect.

Driving Through the Amendment.—A Richmond paper has already driven a coach-and-six through the proposed constitutional amendment in regard to suffrage. It argues, in substance, as follows: "The amendment enacts that when any class shall be deprived of suffrage on account of race or color, such class shall not be counted as representative population. Very well; there is no other restriction; we may fix, as qualification for voting, any amount of property, say a hundred thousand dollars in real estate; or we may require a voter to understand Hebrew, or solve Euclid's problems on the blackboard, or do any other most difficult thing; if we say nothing about his race or his color the amendment will not touch us." The property qualification is by no means unpopular even in the North, and in the South it would effectually shut out ninety-nine hundreths of the freedmen. Add to this the requirement of reading and writing fluently, and the job is done—the colored men are altogether excluded. Of course a considerable number of poor whites would go overboard with them, but that would be so much the more agreeable to the upper classes. By the judicious application of these principles most of the Southern States might largely increase their representation in Congress, while they decreased their voting numbers, thus improving upon their favorite theory of keeping the government in the hands of the aristocratic few.

The Irrepressible Laird.—A trustworthy Liverpool journal announces that Laird, M. P., is at his old business of rambuilding, this time for the belligerents on the Pacific. His Confederate ventures paid him so handsomely that he thinks Chili a fair field for speculation, while the conflict between that power and Spain shall continue. Laird is probably right; at all events he is justified as much now in violating the municipal laws of his country, as he was when he sent out the *Alabama* and built the rams for the Emperor of China.

FIRES.

Large Fire in Oswego.

Albany, Sunday, Feb. 4.

At 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Oswego, in the upper story of the dry goods store of Morris Place, on the west side of First-street, and before the flames could be checked the entire building was destroyed, together with the property adjoining. It was occupied as follows: Morris Place, dry goods; Thomas Moore, dry goods; Allen & Burchard, leather and findings; J. W. Goldey, exchange office; music hall, lawyers' offices, &c. The loss on the building is not less than $40,000; loss on stock not yet ascertained.

Fire in Waterloo City, Indiana.

Waterloo City, Ind., Saturday, Feb. 3.

The Union City Flour Mills were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $20,000.

NEW-ORLEANS.

The Approaching State Elections—Arrest of Guerrillas.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The Governor has not yet signed the bills ordering an election on the second Monday of March next, for parochial officers throughout the State, and municipal officers in New-Orleans.

Five or six of the guerrillas concerned in the steamboat capture on the Tombigbee River, arrived in Mobile on the 1st inst.

Cotton dull; sales 1,900 bales at 48c.@49c. Gold 140.

The steamer *George Washington* arrived to-day from New-York.

Heavy Robbery in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Feb. 4.

A gentleman from Xenia City, Ohio, had his pocket picked yesterday of $13,000 in seven-thirty bonds

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Explosion of a Steamboat on the Mississippi River.

Large Number of Persons Killed or Seriously Wounded.

Explosion of a Steam-Tug at New-Orleans.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamer *W. R. Carter* exploded her boilers at 3 o'clock this morning, at Island No. 98. A large number of lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The following are known to be lost: Mrs. Dr. RICHARDSON and three children, of New-Orleans; Mrs. GIBBONS; Mrs. WOLF; Mrs. RICE, of Cincinnati; Mrs. OSTERMAN, of Texas; Mrs. NOOSE; Mrs. MORRIS, of Columbus, and Mrs. HOWLAND. Many others were scalded and otherwise injured.

The steamer *Evening Star* brought many of the saved here. Some were transferred to the steamer *Luna*, bound for Memphis. The officers and men of the *Evening Star* rendered all the assistance possible to the sufferers.

The engineer was saved. He says no cause can be assigned for the explosion. The machinery was running smoothly, and the boat going slowly at the time.

The steamer *Emerald* picked up three persons, whose names are unknown.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 4.

The steamer *W. R. Carter*, which exploded near Vicksburgh on Friday, was commanded by Capt. HURD, brother to the Captain of the steamer *Missouri*. She belonged to the Mississippi Steamship Company, and was valued at about $100,000. She is the fifth boat of that line which has met with disaster.

There was an insurance of $77,000 on her cargo at Louisville.

Explosion of a Tow-boat at New-Orleans—Several Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The tow-boat *Baltic*, lying at the foot of Custom House-street, while starting out this morning, blew up and immediately sunk. Only a few persons were on board. The Captain and engineer were killed, and two or three persons on the levee were killed by splinters. Several steamboats alongside were injured. The Captain and clerk of the *Champion* are reported badly hurt.

The Cause of the Explosion of the Miami.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Feb. 4.

An investigation of the cause of the explosion of the steamer *Miami*, held at Memphis yesterday, shows that her first and second engineers knew the boilers to be in a bad condition before the boat left port.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 4.

THE DEBATE ON THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was extensively debated yesterday in the House, the day having been set apart exclusively for that purpose. The session extended into the evening, and speeches were made in favor of the bill by Messrs. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and MOULTON, of Illinois, and against it by Messrs. MARSHALL, of Illinois; RITTER, ROUSSEAU and SHANKLIN, of Kentucky, and PHELPS, of Maryland, though the latter gave it a qualified support. Gen. ROUSSEAU's speech was very able. His objections to it were mainly based upon the extraordinary powers which it confers, and upon its prolongation of military authority over the Southern States. He proclaimed his readiness to do everything in his power, and, if necessary, to sacrifice everything, to secure to the freedmen all their rights and perfect protection from injustice and oppression in every form; but he protested against the injustice done to the loyal men of the South by this bill and by the general tenor of Congressional action.

It is worthy of note that the course pursued by Congress, under the radical lead, is gradually driving from the ranks of the Union party every member from the Border States, and letters are constantly received here from those States saying that if this course is to be continued it will be utterly impossible hereafter to elect a single Union member of Congress, or to maintain the Union organization within their limits. The course pursued under the direction of Mr. STEVENS must result inevitably in consolidating the entire South and attaching it once more, and more strongly than ever, to the principles and fortunes of the Democratic party. It is also weakening the Union party in the three great States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Under these circumstances, and with this prospect, it is not strange that the Democrats in Congress take every opportunity to vote with the extreme radicals against all amendments, and thus force the Union party to the adoption of the extremest Radical views; but it is strange that the mass of the Union members permit themselves thus to be driven blindly into the trap set for their destruction. Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, took occasion, while correcting an error into which Gen. ROUSSEAU had fallen concerning his position, to say that he held in utter abhorrence the doctrine that the Southern States were not in the Union, and that all the people of the South were to be regarded as public enemies. He declared his readiness to vote for the admission of the members from Tennessee to their seats to-morrow. The declaration took the House somewhat by surprise, and elicited loud applause from every quarter, which the temporary speaker, Mr. GRINNELL, tried in vain to suppress. Mr. DELANO is known to be one of the ablest, if not the ablest, member of the Ohio delegation. His views will have great weight with the House, and it is generally hoped he will take an early opportunity to express them at length.

THE MILITARY CONSULTATION.

The council of Generals, for several days past held at Gen. GRANT's headquarters in this city, was broken up yesterday afternoon, as before stated. Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and MEADE composed the body. The consultation was solely upon military matters, and, notwithstanding the report to the contrary, there was no reference to the Southern political status, except so far as was necessary to allude to it for the purpose of fixing the probable number of troops necessary for garrison duty in the lately rebellious States.

The Senate Militia, West Point and Army Bills received the especial and critical consideration of the Generals. They recommend an amendment to the Militia Bill, which provides that the Commander-in-chief of the army shall have the power to order an inspection of the militia, thus bringing it more immediately under the control of the United States Army. This amendment we learn, this evening, is approved by the Senate Military Committee. The additional recommendations are of an important character. With these amendments the council of Generals warmly indorse the Militia Bill.

The only material recommendation they make as to the West Point Bill is that the superintendent be taken from the army at large, instead of confining the selection, as heretofore, to the Engineer Corps.

In the bill to reorganize the army they make several suggestions of importance. They recommend that, in addition to the Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now provided for in the bill, there be allowed five Major-Generals and ten Brigadier-Generals, and, also, an increased number of Adjutant-Generals, all to be taken from the volunteer army, and these several offices to expire with the vacation of the same by the death, resignation, or otherwise of the incumbent. They concur with Senator WILSON as to the number of men that shall compose the army, and, except in one instance, agree as to the proportion to be taken from the several arms of the service.

These recommendations, with two or three exceptions, we understand, will be concurred in by the Military Committee, before whom the proceedings of the Council of Generals will be placed to-morrow morning. The Military Committee, upon suggestion of their Chairman, Senator WILSON, will provide in the bill that the twenty-five additional surgeons of the army shall be taken one-third from the regulars and two-thirds from the volunteers.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

It was recently stated in some of the newspapers that after Gov. AIKEN had made a speech to the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs he was taken by surprise by a negro being brought forward to answer it. Gov. AIKEN says he made no speech when he appeared before that committee with Messrs. TRESCOTT and WHALEY; and further that he saw no negro there. It is believed, however, that the next day a colored man named RANSIER, from South Carolina, made some statements on the same subject to the committee.

THE CASE OF THE PIRATE SEMMES.

The President and the Cabinet have had under consideration the argument of SEMMES, claiming the right to be discharged under the SHERMAN-JOHNSON parole, but have come to no definite conclusion thereon. Until this matter is disposed of there will be no detail for a court to try SEMMES, and there is a bare probability that the trial may be indefinitely postponed.

COLORED DELEGATES.

A number of colored delegates are still in the city looking after their political and other interests. They have been reinforced by FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE LATE COL. WOODBURY.

The remains of Col. DWIGHT A. WOODBURY, who was killed at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862, have been exhumed by the committee sent from Adrian, Mich., for that purpose, and are on the way to his former home.

MUSTERED OUT.

Additional troops, belonging to Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin and other States, have been mustered out of service, including the New-York Ninetieth Infantry.

AID FOR FREEDMEN FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday the Freedmen's Bureau received from citizens in Birmingham, England, through our Consul at that point, articles of clothing valued at $4,000, which were donated for the benefit of the American freedmen.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Mr. Stevens' Battle-Ax—The Question of Reconstruction and the Supreme Court—The Register Question—Gen. Butler's forthcoming Reply to Gen. Grant—The New Army Bill—The Fashionable Season on the Wane.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

Since THADDEUS STEVENS flourished his battle-ax anew the other day, nothing of moment has happened in the House, except the passage of the Anti-registration Bill. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill has been the special order of debate every day, and the session of the House to-day has been exclusively devoted to its discussion—with speeches from MARSHALL and MOULTON, of Illinois, HUBBARD, of Connecticut, RITTER and ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky.

A feature not generally noticed in Mr. STEVENS' speech, but which he tenaciously holds, and reiterates on every occasion, is that but nineteen States will be required to ratify the constitutional amendments that may be passed. Should, therefore, the question of the status of the lately rebellious States not be finally settled at an earlier day, it will then come up in a shape where it must be squarely met, and it may even require the decision of the Supreme Court to finally and for ever settle it. Such a result may possibly be reached before the close of the present session of Congress, especially if nineteen States ratify the amendment with reasonable promptitude. It is not unlikely, either, that the Supreme Court may meet this question of law and constitutional construction incidentally, in some one of the numerous cases coming up before it.

The bill providing that no American ship which sought protection under a foreign flag during the rebellion shall renew its American register, after developing an unexpected opposition, passed by an unexpectedly large majority. It affects a large number of ship-owners, many of whom believed they were guilty of no want of patriotism in thus protecting their property when the government was unable to do it for them, and who, in all other respects, sacrificed time and money and services for the cause equally with other men. But the majority thought the burden of guilt upon them, and therefore passed the bill. It is significant to note that the majority of the votes against it came from Democrats, upon the abstract principle that no man who deserts his flag deserves punishment for it.

One of the features of personal gossip current since the last appearance of Gen. BUTLER here, is that the latter, in uncorking his bottle for the benefit of the Lieutenant-General, will give to the world a dispatch received from Gen. GRANT when Gen. BUTLER had charge of the exchange of prisoners, in which Gen. GRANT says that the exchange of prisoners must not progress, as the North cannot stand it—receiving poor, starved soldiers and giving strong, healthy rebels in return. What this has to do with the military acts in the field of Gen. BUTLER, upon which Gen. GRANT's strictures were based, is not clear, but it is one of the little things which Gen. BUTLER is said to be mixing up in his allopathic dose for Gen. GRANT. It has been in preparation a long time, and a great many people don't believe that Dr. BUTLER will ever offer it.

Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS and MEADE have concluded their consideration of the Army Bill, and it will go to the Senate next week. It may be proper to say that Gen. GRANT, with characteristic modesty, distrusted his own ability to decide upon a bill which should be satisfactory to all the interests concerned. He therefore summoned his able Division Commanders, and together they have considered and prepared a plan for the reorganization of the army, which will be presented to Congress, with, at least, this grand merit in its favor, to wit: that it has not been gotten up in the interest of any clique, faction or element, or by any one with places to give or axes to grind, but solely upon the conviction that it is the best plan for the service and the country. A more important opinion could not be given.

The fashionable season which has been so vigorous and so much enjoyed during the past month, is drawing to a close. The receptions generally will close by the 15th inst.

The afternoon receptions and the Tuesday evening receptions at the White House; Secretary MCCULLOCH's and Speaker COLFAX's receptions on Thursday evenings, and Secretary HARLAN's on Monday evenings, will continue during the month. Secretary WELLES and lady gave their last on Friday evening, Feb. 2. Secretary STANTON and lady have also given their last.

General and Mrs. GRANT give two more Monday evenings, Feb. 5 and 12. Senator and Mrs. MORGAN give their third and last on Thursday evening, Feb. 8. Senator HARRIS and Mrs. HARRIS give their third and last on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15. Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE and Mrs. CLARKE give their last on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7. Senators SHERMAN and TRUMBULL and their ladies will give one or two more each, and the ladies of Senator DIXON's family will continue to receive on Monday afternoons, and the wives of most of the cabinet ministers will receive as usual on Wednesday afternoons. Mr. "JENKINS" has arrived and is seeking an engagement. CYMON.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. MARETZEK's three performances—the "African," "Crispino" and "Norma"—have inaugurated the Spring season in the most brilliant and successful way, and this, too, despite the fact that dancing is so much in vogue that the fashionable world has double duty to perform. The matinée on Saturday drew a magnificent audience, and the performance was in every way creditable and excellent. To-night, "I Puritani" is to be produced, with KELLOGG, IRFRE, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI in the cast. A new prima donna will shortly make her appearance under Mr. MARETZEK's direction—Senorita CARMELINA POCH.

The charity concert in aid of the German Hospital Fund took place at the Academy on Saturday evening. An admirable orchestra, seventy strong, assisted in the programme, which was further illustrated by Mme. D'ANGRI, Herr WILHELM FORMES, Mr. S. B. MILLS, and a grand chorus.

On the same evening, in Irving Hall, the Brothers POZNANSKI gave their first grand concert. The attendance was all that could be desired. The brothers, however, do not impress us as being remarkable on their respective instruments—the violin and piano. Their execution is clear and musical, but it lacks breadth of style and the largeness of tone which we have a right to expect in public performers. The vocalist, Mme. REVILLE, sang tamely and out of tune. Signor FOSSATI and an orchestra also took part in this concert.

"Richelieu," the most beautiful play ever brought out on the American stage, will be repeated at the Winter Garden every night until further notice. Mr. BOOTH cannot be seen to better advantage.

Miss BATEMAN's engagement at Niblo's Garden is drawing rapidly to a close. The last six nights of "Leah" are indeed already announced. The public will learn with pleasure that a matinée is arranged for Saturday next.

Elsewhere the announcements are unchanged. A reference to our bulletin will inform the public accurately of what is going on.

OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—The operatic season commences in Brooklyn on Thursday night of this week with a favorite opera, introducing the artists who "took" so well there last season. Never before has there been such a social interest in the success of an enterprise as is manifested by the subscribers in this. Already some 600 regular seats are taken and paid for, and the prospect for a brilliant season is most encouraging. We are glad to be the first to inform our lady readers in Brooklyn that the enterprising MAX has determined to give a matinée at the Brooklyn Academy. It is generally believed that a full half of the audience at a New-York matinée come from the City of Churches, and there can be no good ground for doubt that the beautiful Academy will be filled with youth and beauty on the occasion, and particularly if "Crispino," with Brooklyn's prime favorites, KELLOGG and BELLINI, is given.

THEATRICALS IN BROOKLYN.—The Park Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY, is doing well. Miss HAWTHORNE, VIOLA BARRETT, DAVIDGE, and CHIPPENDALE are in the company. Hooley's Minstrel Company, one of the best in the country, occupy a beautiful house on Court and Remsen streets, and are coining money. HELLER has been doing splendidly at the Atheneum, and DE CORDOVA met his usual good luck at the same place. The dashing LUCILLE WESTERN, who manages to turn on the teary floods from the beauteous eyes of Brooklyn's maidens whenever she visits them, will do "East Lynne" at the Academy on Friday night. She will be supported by the Niblo's Garden Company. Miss KATE BATEMAN, who for several years has lived in the city, and whose "Colonel" is as well known there as Mr. BEECHER or any other man, will also appear at the Academy shortly, when she will receive an uproarious welcome. We hear nothing more of the "new theatre," and think quite likely the story originated in the refitting of a hall in Williamsburgh.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss LUCILLE WESTERN gives a single performance of "East Lynne" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on Friday evening next, Feb. 9. The character is one which she renders with force, and her popularity rests mainly upon its success. She will be supported by Messrs. J. W. COLLIER, NUNAN, BLAISDELL, Miss MARY WELLS, Mrs. MAEDER and other well-known members of the Niblo's Garden company. The entertainment will be given under the auspices of Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE, acting manager of the Broadway Theatre.

Fine Arts.

BIERSTADT'S STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The Nursery and Child's Hospital is one of our most deserving charities. An institution which thus takes care of the little ones, appeals to us all with a peculiar power. We are very glad to be able to announce to our readers, that by the kindness of Mr. BIERSTADT, his new and great picture, "A Storm in the Rocky Mountains," will be exhibited for the benefit of this charity. The picture we need not speak of, further than to urge all of our readers to see it for themselves. That of itself should be inducement enough to draw crowds of visitors, but here, in addition to delighting the eyes, one can also "warm the cockles of his heart," by giving for the benefit of the poor children. The exhibition will be at MINER & SOMERVILLE's, No. 845 Broadway, for two weeks, from Tuesday, the 6th instant.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, ME., Saturday, Feb. 3.

The steamship Nova Scotian, Capt. WYLIE, sailed at about one o'clock this morning for Liverpool.

The Health Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No more important measure can come before the Legislature this season, or perhaps at any time, than the new bill creating a reformed sanitary administration for New-York and Brooklyn. On the success of that measure, on its powers if passed, will depend probably more human lives than on any measure which has occupied the attention of the New-York Legislature for many a year. A sanitary administration corresponding to this in England has, in scores of cities (as the writer of this has so frequently proved in your columns) reduced the death-rate eight, ten and twelve in a thousand.

There are in our city alone about 500,000 people in tenement houses. A reduction of death-rate of ten to one thousand would make a saving of *five thousand human lives* in one year. Then, if there be twenty cases of sickness to one death, we have 100,000 cases of disease removed in a single year. How many infants of the laboring classes will be saved from diphtheria or cholera infantum, or scarlet fever or similar diseases? how many mature men and women from typhoid and consumption? how much pain and sickness, and orphanage and sorrow, will be taken away by this most humane legislation? What blessings it will leave among our filthy and pestiferous wards! What a lengthening of human life it will occasion! And then, when one thinks of that grim pestilence, probably to approach here in Spring and Summer, and what the city now is in a sanitary view, and what it would be if left to that "Board of Health, the qualifications of whose membership are," as Senator WHITE expressed it, "to be liquor-dealers by profession and Irishmen by descent;" and then what this admirable and humane bill proposes we may well, all of us who care more for public benefit than for parties or men, pray and labor most earnestly for its success.

That act, *as it is now framed*, would be a wall of defence, reared against cholera and typhoid and diphtheria and scarlet fever, and a whole host of diseases.

The season is too far gone now to enable us, even with that measure, to make a perfect defence against cholera. It will enter and rage now, in all probability, whatever be our defences. But we can resist and avert vast damage both from the property and persons of the city. We can, with it, check "the preventable diseases" to an immense extent in the future. New-York, under it, can become more what its unrivaled position and sanitary advantages ought to make it, the healthiest city on this continent. The great misfortune of the bill under one aspect (and its great fortune under another) is that it *carries no money and no politics* with it. As a member of all the committees on it, I can state most positively that not a penny of bribery has been or ever will be used to promote its passage, if all New-York should perish under the cholera at its defeat; and this against what we expected would be an enormous bribery. Nor has any gentleman been put on any committee or any feature been added to the act, or any name been placed on the bill, with the slightest knowledge or reference to any political interest or partisanship. Neither Republicanism nor Democracy, Radicalism nor Anti-Radicalism, have had anything to do with it. The effort of all the gentlemen engaged in its formation and in pressing its passage has been to make this act *sanitary*, and not political in any sense.

It will apparently pass the Senate—thanks to the public-spirited efforts of Senators ANDREWS, WHITE and others—in its original form and purpose. It should be understood by the great public, who are utterly indifferent to the claims of individuals, but who want the best legislation possible, that if it is defeated in the House, it will be defeated by those who profess to be its friends, but who are aiming, apparently, to make a sanitary board a *political machine*.

We cannot see the objects of the amendments suggested, unless they have this purpose. The names proposed for the medical portion of the board, all will admit, are irreproachable; they belong to men of the highest social and professional position, men who have done for years, and gratuitously, a practical sanitary work for the city, who evidently do not serve for the salary, which is paltry compared to their own professional emoluments, and who are *entirely separate from politics*. There may be other as good names which could be selected by the Governor or Legislature; certainly no better could be. Why then seek to change them, with the risk of getting in a partisan or an incompetent person? Again, why lessen the weight of the police in the board? No commission in this city (as the writer of this has occasion to know, every day) ever did its work so faithfully and wisely for the benefit of the public as the Board of Police. They will have all the executive labors of the new Sanitary Board to perform; they ought certainly to be as powerful in it as the physicians. And with an equality, even if the Police Commissioners should be disposed, (which we do not believe,) they could not "run it" for a political or party purpose, against the views of the medical portion. Why suppose that they will do their duty there for the public any worse than they have done already in the criminal and ordinary police?

Then why put in a "layman," or outsider? There is enough now in the board of sanitary and executive force; it is unpartisan and adapted for its end. A layman would inevitably be a partisan; he might know or care nothing for sanitary matters. How would this amendment improve the act, except as it made it more fit for party purposes? What is the advantage of adding the Health Officer? The board is large enough already. And how could the addition of the "two Mayors" possibly help the formation of the board? The present Mayor is openly opposed to all "commissions," and mayors must inevitably be partisans.

There certainly seems no sound reason for any of these amendments. They may be offered in good faith, as they are supposed by some whose regard for the public welfare we have been wont to respect. But they may be factious, fomented by those really opposed to this legislation, or designed to make the Sanitrry Board an agency for building up a party in New-York. In any case, they are unsound; and if passed will make the Health Bill practically inoperative or inefficient. They ought to be treated in the House as they have been in the Senate. C. L. B.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

An Improvement in Naval Architecture.

Capt. JURGEN L. JURGENS, a native of the Isle of Föhr, in the Kingdom of Denmark, has invented certain new and interesting improvements in war vessels which are exciting much attention among scientific men.

The primary object of the invention is to construct a vessel so that she may be penetrated by shots without the least chance of injury to her vital parts, machinery, armament or crew; and the principle on which it is based is that of *deflecting* rather than *resisting* hostile missiles. The experience of the past few years, so fertile of improvement for maritime warfare, has failed to show any limit to the alternate strengthening of armor and increasing the power of guns, while it has pretty nearly demonstrated that the practical limit will first be reached by the vessels which can carry only a certain amount of armor and remain seaworthy. Any new invention, therefore, that aims at simplifying this problem, by principles new or old, deserves looking at.

The model, which we have examined, shows a wooden ship, which, from the upper deck to just below water-line, is crossed by a series of oblique-sided chambers, widest in the centre, and converging to a wedge shape at the sides of the vessel. The spaces between these chambers will thus be funnel-shaped, converging from each side toward the centre, where the opening is two or three feet. The sides of the chambers are covered with steel armor of moderate thickness, laid upon the wooden sheathing with a body of India rubber or other elastic material between. The tops of the chambers are also metal-plated, and incline downwards at their ends toward the sides of the ship.

Each chamber is entered from above by a hatchway at one end, and contains a gun worked at the other end by its crew, who are thus entirely protected. Shots from without, after piercing the wooden sides of the vessel, must strike the oblique, armored surface of these inner chambers, and will glance through the funnel-shaped spaces and pass out the other side, without having harmed the crew, inside the chamber—the gun, withdrawn also within the chamber by tackle that at the same time closes the opening—or the machinery, safely working below water-line.

In the lower part of the spaces between these chambers are masses of cork or other light material, extending up to the water line, so that in event of their being pierced no more water will be admitted than will fill the space traversed by the shot, and thus the buoyancy of the vessel will be but slightly interfered with.

This is the main idea. Of the details, mode of working the guns, communication between the chambers, connection with the magazines, light, ventilation, &c., we have not room to speak, though we can say that they all seem admirably arranged.

One or two minor improvements in masts, contrivances for fending off rams, repelling boarders, &c., seem to us rather more ingenious than practicable, but all are peculiarly interesting and are very clearly and intelligently explained by their inventor, who for the present has his model at Mr. KENYON's Patent Office, 151 Broadway, where it attracts much attention. Capt. JURGEN has been strongly urged by scientific and practical men to lay his plans before the authorities at Washington and Russian naval officers who have seen them strongly advise his presenting them to their government. We simply draw attention to them as suggesting a new and interesting development in naval warfare.

Fires.

IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.

Near 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered by the patrolman on duty in the premises occupied by ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 206 Chatham-street. An alarm was at once given, but owing to the inflammable nature of the contents, the flames spread with rapidity, occasioning considerable loss. Messrs. ARMSTRONG & CO.'s loss is about $2,000; insured. The premises No. 1 Doyle-street also suffered damage. The third floor was occupied by FREDERICK MYERS, as a carpenter-shop. Loss, $500. The second floor was occupied by CONKLIN & CO., hat manufacturers. Loss, $500. The first floor was occupied by DANIEL MCNULTY, as a liquor-store. Loss, $500. The basement was occupied by DUKES & BRO., trunk makers. Loss, $300. No. 208 Chatham also suffered from the flames, being occupied by MICHAEL RICH as a clothing-store. Loss, $2,000. No. 204 was occupied on the first floor by M. S. PINNEY & BRO., as a clothing-store. Loss, $500. The second and third floors are occupied by THWAITE's photographic gallery. Loss, $1,000. All of the above losses are covered by insurance.

IN WOOSTER-STREET.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 213 Wooster-st., occupied by HENRY BEHRMAN as a grocery-store, causing a loss of $200. Insured for $1,500 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company. The building is owned by JOHN MCCARTHY, of Bridgeport, Conn., and was damaged to the extent of $100. The fire is presumed to be of incendiary origin.

IN LEONARD-STREET.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the hair-roll and waterfall manufactory of PHILIP WALTERS, in the building No. 113 Leonard-street, was damaged by fire to the extent of $800. Insured for $1,000 in the Pacific Fire Insurance Company. The fire was caused by a pile of cotton taking fire from a stove around which it was lying.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

A fire which occurred yesterday afternoon in an unoccupied room of house No. 77 Washington-street, caused trifling damage. The fire originated from a defective chimney.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Fed. 3.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT quiet at $1 29½ for No. 1, and 83c.@83½c. for No 2. CORN dull. OATS dull. HIGHWINES quiet. MESS PORK firm and advanced 25c.@50c. ℔ lb.; sales at $26@$6 50. SWEET PICKLED HAMS at 15¾c. LARD at 16¼c.@16½c. HOGS moderately active and advanced 10c.@15c. on 100 lbs.: sales at $9@$9 50 for medium extra. DRESSED HOGS firm at $10 50@$10 87½. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 14,500 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 4,600 Hogs and 6,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,150 bbls. Flour 3,100 bushels Wheat and 2,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1866.

FLOUR and WHEAT heavy. HOGS in good demand and prices unchanged. MESS PORK firmer at $28 50. LARD unchanged. WHISKY dull. Gold, 140.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is, in short, the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.
[*Advertisement.*]

The imagination is stimulated by the incense of flowers, and if ever there were poetry in perfume, it is breathed silently and soothingly from PHALON's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the most bewitching of all the fragrant preparations that chemic art has extracted from the floral kingdom.—*Portland Transcript.*

Relief and Health to Your Children.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children, relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st. New-York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the Wonder of the Age. Thousands can testify as to its magical effect, and the first doctors of this city are recommending it to their patients as the only sure cure for Rheumatism ever known to man.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend—For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Elliptic Sewing-Machines,
are now for sale or to let by
J. B. GARDNER & CO.,
No. 199 6th-av.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.
NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

A Reliable Remedy

For expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the "*Comfits*" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Bradbury's
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES.

"They are the best square piano-forte I have ever played upon."—HARRY SANDERSON.

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"They possess in the highest degree all the essentials of a perfect piano."—WM. MASON.

ROBERT BONNER, Esq., proprietor of the New-York *Ledger*, says January, 1866: "We bought one of BRADBURY'S instruments last Spring, and are confident that no better piano could be made."
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st.

Important Notice.
THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.
J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boots and Shoes at Reduced Prices.—BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, has the largest assortment in the city, for ladies, gents and children, which he is now selling at much less than former prices, in order to make room for Spring goods.
E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Coal Holes and Scuttles as well as all the windows and doors of the house are protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph applied invisibly and without damage. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines.—A. H. SUPLEE, 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DOOLITTLE—JUDSON.—At the Second Presbyterian Church, Galesburgh, Ill., on Thursday, Feb. 1, by Rev. Geo. Duffield, Jr., assisted by Rev. Wm. S. Curtiss, D. D., President of Knox College, Rev. JUSTUS DOOLITTLE, of the North China Mission of the American Board, and Miss LOUISA JUDSON, of Galesburgh, Ill.

PALMER—SLARK.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, CHARLES P., son of Courtlandt Palmer, of this city, and ROSE B., daughter of Robert Slark, of New-Orleans.

PATERSON—DICKSON.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of Jos. Stitt, Esq., Toronto, Canada, by Rev. Robt. Binns, D. D., ROBERT W. PATERSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and NOBLE, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Dickson, of Berwickshire, Scotland. No cards.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—At West Farms, on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, after a short illness, LAVINUS AUSTIN, late in the employ of Ball, Black & Co. for 27 years, aged 53 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at West Farms, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BOGERT.—On Friday, Feb. 2, GERTRUDE L. WESTERVELT, wife of Albert G. Bogert, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 64 Bank-st., on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and from the First Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROSBY.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, Mrs. AMELIA CROSBY, relict of the late Roswell Crosby, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 192 East 15th-st.

DURYEE.—At Morrisania, on Sunday, Feb. 4, NOAH W. DURYEE.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOREMUS.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, ELIZA, wife of Francis Doremus, and daughter of the late Isaac Canfield, of Morristown, N. J., aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the house of Mrs. C. F. Park, No. 7 East 38th-st. The remains will be conveyed to Morristown for interment.

DOBBIN.—In this city, on Saturday, Feb. 3, ESTHER, widow of the late John Dobbin.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from No. 31 East 52d-st., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 8 A. M.

GOODWIN.—In Morrisania, on Sunday, Feb. 4, ANNA GOODWIN, aged 81 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's TIMES.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

HOPE.—On Friday, Feb. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOPE, wife of Cornelius Hope, Sr., in the 90th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her daughter, Mrs. S. Tytler, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 666 3d-av.

ILSLEY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, E. CLARKE ILSLEY, son of Francis L. Ilsley, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, John N. Tuttle, No. 25 Columbia-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Bloomingview, S. I., on Sunday, Feb. 4, ELIZABETH, wife of William Johnson, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On Friday, Feb. 2, IRVING JONES, son of T. Jones, Jr., in his 13th year.

Funeral at 3 o'clock Monday, Feb. 5, from residence No. 209 West 48th-st.

LENT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 3, DAVID JOHN SMITH LENT, late Captain of Navy-yard Police, aged 65 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brothers-in-law, Alexander Clark and Robert Webber, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Alexander Clark, No. 205 6th-av., New-York, this day, (Monday,) at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

LYMAN.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 2, SARAH, wife of L. C. Lyman, in the 72d year of her age.

MCFARLANE.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 2, ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. James McFarlane, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence this day, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

MYERS.—After a severe illness, EDWARD, son of Thomas and Sarah Myers, aged 5 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 411 East 16th-st., without further invitation.

From our circle, little brother,
Early hast thou passed away;
But the angels say another
Joins our holy songs to-day.

MERLE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Guillaume Merle.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 175 Court-st., opposite Harrison, Brooklyn.

NIXSEN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 1, OSCAR NIXSEN, aged 40 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother Walter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 79 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

O'REILLY.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, at his late residence, No. 109 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, MILES O'REILLY, in his 82d year.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

STEEL.—On Sunday, Feb. 4, PAULINA AUGUSTA, wife of James Steel, and daughter of the late Thaddeus Dean, aged 37 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 78 West 46th-st.

THORNE.—At the residence of her son, Jonathan Thorne, on First Day morning, Feb. 4, PHEBE, widow of Samuel Thorne, of Washington, Dutchess County, in her 91st year.

The funeral will take place from Friends' Meeting-house, Nine Partners, on Fourth Day morning, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

TRAPHAGEN.—At Jersey City, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 2, of pneumonia, SARAH, wife of Henry M. Traphagen, Esq., and daughter of the late Judge William Conselyea.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 165 Pavonia-av., Jersey City, on Monday morning, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation.

TYSEN.—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 2, RICHARD TYSEN, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 5, from the Moravian Church. Carriages will be in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing to meet the 11 o'clock boat.

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DISCOUNT
ON
OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SUITS
AND
BOYS' CLOTHING.
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SELF-SACRIFICE, AND PATRIOTISM,
OF THE
AMERICAN PEOPLE,
IN DEFENCE OF THEIR INTEGRITY AS A NATION,
DURING THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
BY FRANK B. GOODRICH,
Author of "The Court of Napoleon," &c.

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Darley, Nast, Whitney, Cary, Hitchcock, Penn, White, Hogan, Stephens, Hennessy, Howard, Howland, Shearman, Hochstein, Billings, Will, Hoppin, Hows, McNevin, Chapman, McLenan, Lumley, Wand, Eytinge, Herrick.

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"The information contained in the TRIBUTE BOOK is of great interest, and the beautiful manner in which it is bound is highly creditable to the enterprise and success of your efforts as publishers."

FROM HON. JOHN BIGELOW, UNITED STATES MINISTER IN PARIS.

"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.

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"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

FROM JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.

ROCHDALE, 15th Nov., 1865.

"DEAR SIRS: I write to thank you for remembering me and for sending me your handsome work, the TRIBUTE BOOK, the great record of the wonderful doings of your people during your great struggle. I think no other nation can produce such a record of patriotic efforts and sacrifices in any cause, and it will remain forever a matter of pride for your children in future times.

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"It is a volume of exceeding splendor."

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PUBLISHERS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT
WHOLESALE.
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
NOW READY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
THE GREAT LUNG DOCTOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND GALENA LEAD CO., No. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1865.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK—Dear Sir: For over 15 years I have been troubled with severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemorrhage, which, together, for the last few years, have kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New-York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. This physician (and my good friends) said "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January I took a severe cold, and fortunately was occupying rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., directly over your office. I think about the 16th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted of them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like, they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last Summer, and I say the same now: if you have any business to close up, do not put it off." He said to other friends that "he could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The Doctor called a few times and found me (much to his surprise, he said,) improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination you gave me but little encouragement, but, on the contrary, expressed doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying "my symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutritious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends I seem much better than I have for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left lung being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable.

Yours truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, and sold by druggists generally.

Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. MANDRAKE PILLS 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

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Pearl Mottled, Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.
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Merchants are requested to send for list of prices.

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wholesale and retail.
MILLER & CO.,
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NATIONAL REVOLVERS,
at wholesale and retail, by
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for sale by
MILLER & CO.,
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.
A special meeting of this committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1866, at 7½ o'clock.
THOMAS MURPHY, Chairman Gen. Com.
HENRY H. HUELAT, / CHAS. H. HALL, } Secretaries of Gen. Com.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED
REVOLVERS FOR SALE
BY MILLER & CO.,
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COUNCIL NO. 2 U. S. A.—THE MEMBERS are requested to attend at their Council Room, No. 132 East 40th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 5, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. D. D. T. MARSHALL, President.
J. B. HUNT, Secretary.

HASTINGS WINE.—THIS, WHICH IS A PURE wine, made from the Isabella grape, is sold at $5 per gallon, or at $15 per case of one dozen bottles. Orders should be addressed to J. S. ROWLEY, Hastings-upon-Hudson, N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, from 12 to 3 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSHAUM manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes, cigar-holders, cut, mounted and repaired.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865		$3,658,755 55
Amount of premiums received during 1865	$2,084,894 86	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	257,260 54—	2,342,065 40
Total		$6,000,820 95
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death	$490,522 08	
Paid for redemption of dividends, annuities and surrendered and canceled policies	294,698 58	
Paid salaries, printing and office expenses	71,523 95	
Paid commissions and agency expenses	216,405 58	
Paid for advertising and physician's fees	31,542 41	
Paid taxes, internal revenue stamps, war contribution and law expenses	14,208 80—	$1,118,901 25
Total		$4,881,919 70
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$250,096 56	
Invested in United States stocks, cost (Market value $2,140,775.)	2,115,431 25	
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks, cost (Market value $54,475.)	52,561 50	
Invested in other stocks, cost (Market value $334,015.)	333,923 15	
Loans on demand, secured by United States and other stocks (Market value $55,853.)	48,500 00	
Real estate (Market value $200,000.)	140,819 74	
Bonds and mortgages	250,747 02	
Premium notes on existing policies bearing interest	1,186,988 21	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	242,451 02	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	60,980 59	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1866	1,879 12	
Premiums on policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	197,661 54—	$4,881,919 70

The Trustees have declared a return premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on Life Policies in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1866, and directed the redemption in full of the dividends declared in 1863 and 1864.

Certificates will be redeemed in cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the home office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the return on settlement of next premium.

By order of the board.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year 5,138 new policies were issued, insuring $16,524,888.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, JAN. 1, 1866.

Assets as above, at cost		$4,881,919 70
Market value	$5,018,449 06	
Disposed of as follows:		
Reserved for losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1866	$78,841 45	
Reserved for reported losses, awaiting proofs	26,000 00	
Reserved for special deposit for minor children	265 76	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on all existing policies, (valuations at 4 per cent. interest)	3,520,297 63	
Reserved for:		
Dividends declared prior to 1863, due and payable on demand	118,211 88	
Dividends, 1863 and 1864, now to be paid	232,895 00	
Dividend, 1865, (present value)	315 042 00	
Dividend, 1866, (present value)	406,117 60	
Special reserve, (not divided)	184,228 95 —	4,881,919 70

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN	President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON	(DOREMUS & NIXON, Dry Goods, No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS	(DAVID DOWS & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL	Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER	(Late DATER, MILLER & Co., Grocers.)
JOHN E. WILLIAMS	President of the Metropolitan Bank.
WM. C. DUSENBERY	(Real Estate Broker.)
HENRY K. BOGERT	(BOGERT & KNEELAND,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS	(late WYETH, ROGERS & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS	(Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER	(Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON	(APPLETON & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS	(COLLINS & BROTHER, Stationers,) No. 84 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON	(WM. BARTON & SON,) No. 43 Pine-st.
WM. A. BOOTH	(BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
THOMAS SMULL	(THOS. SMULL & SON,) No. 76 Gold-st.
SANFORD COBB	President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD	Banker, (VAN SCHAICK, MASSETT & Co.,) 19 William-st.
JAMES G. KING	Banker, No. 53 William-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY	(ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., }
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Asst. Medical Examiner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—The undersigned, Trustees under the second mortgage of this company, will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of all or any part of thirteen of the second mortgage bonds, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of this company, on or before the 14th day of February, instant, stating the number of bonds offered and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPELLO, }
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
JAMES C. BELL, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE MISSISQUOI BANK, FORMERly located and doing business at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vermont, having been represented insolvent and enjoined by the Court of Chancery, and the undersigned appointed receiver, and the time limited to six months from this date within which the creditors of said bank must present and prove their claims against said bank, creditors are hereby notified that the undersigned will receive such claims at the banking-house of said bank, in Sheldon, Vermont. D. D. WEAD, Receiver.
SHELDON, Vermont, Jan. 17, 1866.

FINANCIAL.

STEPHEN H. CONDICT, DAVID JENNINGS,
New-York. Charleston, S. C.
BYRON SHERMAN, WM. M. TUNNO,
New-York. Savannah, Ga.

CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,

Give special attention to collections throughout the Southern States. Solicit deposits, subject to check at sight, from banks, bankers and individuals, and allow interest by agreement. Execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of gold, and of government and other securities.

Sell Foreign Exchange, and buy and sell Exchange on Charleston and Savannah.

D. JENNINGS & CO., W. M. TUNNO & CO.,
Charleston, S. C. Savannah, Ga

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold, on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY AND NO. 6 WALL-ST.
Dealers in government and other securities.
Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency, subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.

County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.

City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.

All in the State of California.

Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS.
NATIONAL EXPRESS & TRANSPORTATION CO.
AMERICAN EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.
Stocks for sale, apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAMUEL B. HARD
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Corner New-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c.,
Bought and sold on Commission.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

TRAVELING CREDITS.

Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866. }

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865		2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$8,952,471 53

No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865		$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$922,341 44	

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E DODGE,
GEO. G. HOBSON,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRICE,
LEROY M. WILEY,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
JAMES LOW,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB.
DANIEL S. MILLER,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year will be held (in conformity with the laws of Pennsylvania) at Carlisle's Hotel, Morrisville, Penn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th February.
FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONTAUK S. N. COMPANY, }
No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865. }

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the increasing of the capital stock of the company.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, }
JAMES HOWE, } Directors.
G. SWAN. }

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., }
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1866. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NEW YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company, No. 119 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
M. L. OGDEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Allow interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on deposits which may be checked for at sight.

Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Securities.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Collections made promptly on all points.

HENRY W. POTTER.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
(Late Secretary of State.)

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW,
L. VON HOFFMAN,
JONATHAN THORNE,
JOEL WOLFE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
U. A. MURDOCK.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
HERMAN MARCOUSE,
RICHARD LATHERS,
MARTIN BATES,
C. F. DAMBMANN,
NOAH L. WILSON.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT,
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK.
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 108 and 110 Broadway,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,631 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38—	$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,985 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received	275,340 53—	$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90
CAPITAL.		
The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is		$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866		644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus		1,644,148 48
ASSETS. JAN. 1, 1866.		
Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50	
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 57	
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	107,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00	
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00	
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00	
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,700 00	
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	13,300 00	
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,800 00	
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,136 43	
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75	
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90	
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85	
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	92,280 13	
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35—	$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO,
HENRY PARISH,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
JOHN A. GRAHAM,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WATSON E. CASE,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.
SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
GEO. W. HATCH.

OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1866. }

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been instructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits for temporary loan at six per cent. interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money on and after that date, at five per cent. interest, payable on ten days' notice, after thirty days from date of deposit.
H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE,
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE }
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN R. R. CO., }
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866. }

COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1866, FROM THE bonds of the "Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company" and the "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 60 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1866.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock., P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

$400 TO LOAN ON FIRST BONDS AND mortgages on real estate in this city or Brooklyn. Inquire of E. BENEVILLE, No. 80 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free from government tax, allowed at
METROPOLITAN SAVING BANK,
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Interest, SIX PER CENT, free of tax.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NASSAU WATER DEPARTMENT, }
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1866. }

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866, for furnishing

2,500 tons of cast-iron water pipe, 48 inches diameter, and 85 tons of special castings.

Forms of proposals and specifications can be procured at the engineer's office, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject all proposals, if necessary, to protect the interest of the city. GAMALIEL KING, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.

to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Assets	252,000

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on the first day of February, free of government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

JAN. 25, 1866.

A dividend of FIVE per cent., free of government tax, was THIS DAY declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND,
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

Cash capital	$1,000,000
Assets Feb. 1, 1866	1,429,497 12

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared this day, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CA- }
NAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S }
OFFICE, COR. MAIN-ST. AND SOUTH-AV., }
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 1, 1866. }

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a half-yearly dividend of Seven (7) per cent., free from government tax, payable 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLLS, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to 12th inst., inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ALLEGHANY }
OIL COMPANY, NO. 134 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, ($250,000,) payable at the office of the Company on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst.
WM. H. PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand.
By order. WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 17, 1866. }

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building receiving-basins and culverts on and near the Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth-street.

For flagging sidewalks in Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter on streets intersecting Washington and West streets, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

For building sewer in Madison-street, from Scammel to Jackson street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, and from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventh-avenue, from Fortieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also, all the lots around Dispensary, intersection of Christopher and Waverley-place.

Also, all the lots on both sides of the streets from Hammond to Hoboken streets, between West and Washington streets.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson, to one hundred feet east of Jackson-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 1, 1866. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Jane-street, from Eighth to Greenwich-avenue.
2. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.
3. For paving Twentieth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
4. For building a sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
5. For paving Fifty-fifth-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
6. For paving Seventy-first-street with trap-block, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Jane-street, from Greenwich-avenue to Eighth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-second-street to the extent of half the block from Fifth to Seventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twentieth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventy-first-street to the extent of half the block from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 26, 1866. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of February, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York on the 5th day of March, 1866.

Three panels of 100 petit jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, parts 1, 2 and 3.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 150 petit jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 grand jurors, for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF
DAMAGED GOVERNMENT COTTON.
EX BARK FLORA.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Boardman's stores, foot of 8th-st., East River,

106 bales Wet Cotton,
31 parts of bales Wet Cotton,
20 bags wet broken Cotton,
63 bags Pickings.

U.S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TOBACCO.

NEILSON & NICHOLS, Auctioneers, will sell at public auction, by order of Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO, United States Tobacco Agents, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their store No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square:

1,413 pkgs. Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.
109 hhds. Virginia Leaf Tobacco.
433 hhds. Virginia Tobacco Stems.

Samples ready on the morning of sale.

For catalogues or further information, apply to Messrs. RAWSON, BRIDGLAND & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.; M. RADER & SON, Brokers, No. 160 Pearl-st., or at the office of the auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE SALE OF FINE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse,
PUBLIC SQUARE, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,

200 General Operating Cases.
25 Minor Operating Cases.
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases.
55 Post Mortem Cases, large.
100 Dissecting Cases.
200 Pocket Cases, two-folds.
250 Pocket Cases, three-folds.
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve.
350 Teeth Extracting Instruments.
500 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes.
1,000 Scarificators.
12,000 Capping Glasses and Tins.
1,500 Trusses, single and double.
1,400 Scissors.
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns.
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes.
800 Sets Splints, all sizes.

Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance is entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

AT SAME PLACE,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14,
Will be sold, a stock of
NEW BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, WRAPPING PAPER,
AND
3,000 STANDARD MEDICAL BOOKS,
Consisting in part of

140 Copies Gray's Anatomy.
50 Copies Dunglison's Medical Dictionary.
250 Copies Practice Medicine, Wood's, Bennet's, Watson's, &c.
80 Copies Dalton's Physiology.
50 Copies Virchow's Pathology.
130 Copies Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c.
400 Copies United States Dispensatory.
60 Copies Beck's Jurisprudence.
60 Copies Parrish's Pharmacy.
40 Copies Therapeutics, Wood and Stille.
300 Copies Minor's Surgery.
575 Copies Surgical Anatomy.
70 Copies Chemistry, Fownes.
20 Copies Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.
650 Blank Books, 4 quires, Cap, ½ bound.
1,000 Blank Books, small, quarto.
325 Blank Books, fine, whole bound.
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note.
70 Reams Wrapping Paper, assorted.
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns.
200,000 Envelopes, assorted.
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous.
300 Portfolios.
Pencils, pens, ink, &c., &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately.

The Books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale.

Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

DAMAGED COTTON
FROM THE RECENT FIRE 248 AND 249 SOUTH-ST.

Parties are invited to make sealed proposals for the purchase.

Manufacturers will find it to their interest to give this matter their attention.

For further information address

M. F. HODGES, }
E. W. CROWELL, } Salvage Committee,
VINCENT TILYOU, }
Office of the Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866. }

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.

36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.

28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.

432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.

340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.

604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.

17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.

192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."

27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."

1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.

525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.

1,072 sabres and swords.

6,441,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.

A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.

A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.

A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.

Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866. }

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866. }

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 26, 1866. }

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 8th day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., by sample, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must not be moved from the magazine at Ellis' Island, otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, in this city, on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M., a considerable quantity of serviceable and damaged Hospital Property, embracing sheets, bed-sacks, hair-pillows, counterpanes, mosquito bars, shirts, drawers, gowns, &c., &c.

Terms: Cash in government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove property within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. and Med. Pur., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The lease of lot with the five-story brick store thereon, situate on the west side of Washington-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts., known as No. 230. The lease is from Rhinelander Estate, has 13 years to run from May next, at an annual ground rent of $700, with renewals.

JAMES M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, by order of executors, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NO. 131 MADISON-ST., the two-story attic and basement and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements. Nos. 122, 124, 126, 128 and 130 5th-st., the five three-story and basement and sub-cellar brick houses, substantially built and in perfect order. Map and particulars at the office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Battery storehouse, by order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, United States Quartermaster:

70 tons pig iron.
24 sections of chains, 12 tons.
3,000 pounds Manila rope.
100 mattresses.
100 counterpanes.
86 sheets.
250 stools.
Compasses, barometers, spy glasses, charts and a general assortment of engineer stores.
5,000 pieces crockery, assorted.
20 anchors and anchor chains.
Ranges, caldrons, &c.
General outfit for steamers and vessels.
Catalogues for sale.

To be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
508 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
480 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
268 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
153 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866. }

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following described rolling stock, viz:

(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three old and dismantled, one repairable.)

(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, five feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 12 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:

(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.

Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.

(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.

(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.

(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactorily to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scranton Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, and in the following described property, viz:

1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.

2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.

3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.

MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

The sale of the above-described property is postponed until the fifth day of February, 1866, at same hour and place.

DATED NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1866.
MOSES TAYLOR, }
P. C. CALHOUN, } Assignees.
E. BEMENT, }

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., }
No. 8 South Gay-street, }
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AND WATER RIGHTS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs, to close the estate of David Kimberly, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

65TH-ST.—8 lots on north side of 65th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av.

66TH-ST.—19 lots on north side of 66th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.

67TH-ST.—10 lots on south side of 67th-st., 150 feet west of 8th-av.

11TH-AV.—8 lots on west side of 11th-av., comprising the entire front between 64th and 65th sts.

64TH-ST.—6 lots on north side of 64th-st., commencing 100 feet west of 11th-av., and extending to the east line of the Hudson River Railroad.

65TH-ST.—7 lots on south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av., and extending to the east line of the Hudson River Railroad.

WATER RIGHTS—8 lots and gores situate on the north side of 64th, and south side of 65th sts., commencing at the westerly line of the Hudson River Railroad; with all the right, title and interest to lands under water in front of said lots to the exterior line as established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROADWAY LEASE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

BROADWAY—The lease of premises No. 589 Broadway, running through to No. 132 Mercer-st., about 225 feet north of Prince-st. Lot 28x200 feet. There is a three-story brick building front, and four-story brick warehouse on rear; buildings cover nearly the entire lot. Lease seven years from May 1, 1866. Rent $5,300 per annum, taxes and assessments.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STORES ON WASHINGTON-ST., BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of Anna Stagg, deceased:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick stores and lots situate on the easterly side of Washington-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., and known as Nos. 185 and 187.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON WEST-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The four-story brick store and lease of lot, situate on the east side of West-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts., and known as No. 154 West-st. Lease from Rhinelander estate for 21 years from 1st May, 1855, at an annual ground rent of $1,000, with usual covenants for renewals.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 33 BLEECKER-ST., AT AUCTION—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BLEECKER-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the north side of Bleecker-st., 875 feet west of the Bowery, and known as No. 33 Bleecker-st. The house has modern improvements. Lot 25 by about 72 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF NO. 205 6TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of A. M. Fanning, Trustee:

6TH-ST.—The valuable house and lot No. 205 6th-st., south side, between Avenues B and C. House is three-stories, brick, 21x40, contains 15 rooms; fair order; lot 21x97 feet. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, FEB. 5, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
50 cases Edam Cheese.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Washington Marine Insurance Company:

The lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway, and known as No. 11 Reade-st. Lot 25 by about 75 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The firm of PIERSON & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

HENRY L. PIERSON,
SAMUEL HOPKINS,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

No. 24 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PIERSONS & CO.

HENRY L. PIERSON,
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr.,
DANIEL L. WINCHESTER,
J. FRED. PIERSON.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The firm of LONEY, IDDINGS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the undersigned is authorized to attend to the settlement of the business of the firm.

B. S. LONEY,
W. P. IDDINGS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865. J. A. CLIFTON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of mercantile business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of ALDRICH, IDDINGS & CLIFTON. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the dry goods commission business. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, JAMES H. ALDRICH and WILLIAM P. IDDINGS, both residing in the City of New-York, and JUNIUS A. CLIFTON, residing in the City of Brooklyn; special partner, HERMAN D. ALDRICH, residing in the City of New-York. The amount of capital which HERMAN D. ALDRICH, the special partner, has contributed to the common stock is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

JAMES H. ALDRICH, } General
W. P. IDDINGS, } Partners.
J. A. CLIFTON, }
H. D. ALDRICH, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, JR., is dissolved by the death of SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, the special partner.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS, }
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, } Surviving
SAML. D. BRADFORD, JR., } Partners.
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, }

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New-York, relative to limited partnerships, under the name and firm of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & COMPANY.

The general nature of the business to be transacted is the sale of domestic goods and other merchandise generally upon commission, and dealing in merchandise generally upon commission or otherwise.

The general partners interested therein are Henry Bowers, who resides in Yonkers, in the State of New-York, and Gilbert L. Beeckman and Henry Beeckman Graham, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are Samuel Dexter Bradford and John Henry Bradford, who respectively reside in the City of New-York.

The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH, to wit:

Samuel Dexter Bradford has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and John Henry Bradford one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and it will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
HENRY BOWERS, }
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, } General
HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, } Partners.
SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, } Special
JOHN HENRY BRADFORD, } Partners.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to continue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN,
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr. AMMI ROBBINS, in November last, the firm of EGLESTON, BATTELL & CO., is dissolved this day, except for liquidation.

JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON.

The remaining partners have associated with them ANDREW W. NICHOLSON and GEORGE W. EGLESTON, and will continue the Iron Business under the same name, at No. 166 South-st.

JOSEPH BATTELL,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
ANDREW W. NICHOLSON,
GEORGE W. EGLESTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KIGGINS & KELLOGG is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the undersigned. HENRY KIGGINS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1866. A. W. KELLOGG.

The undersigned having this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO., and succeeded to the business of Kiggins & Kellogg, will continue at the old stand, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

HENRY KIGGINS,
CHARLES P. TOOKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. WALKER, JOSEPH P. FLYNN, and MICHAEL A. O'DONNELL, under the firm of JOHN H. WALKER & CO., was dissolved on the 3d day of February, 1866, by mutual consent.

JOSEPH P. FLYNN and MICHAEL A. O'DONNELL are authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

J. H. WALKER,
JOSEPH P. FLYNN,
M. A. O'DONNELL.

No. 30 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FORMED A copartnership under the title of HAMILTON, ELLERY & CO., are prepared to buy and sell stocks and bonds at the New-York Stock Exchange, and transact all other business appertaining to a stock commission house.

WM. H. HAMILTON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Member N. Y. Gold Exchange; WM. A. ELLERY, Jr.;
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr., member N.Y. Stock Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm-name of FRANKLIN & POPPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the old firm will be settled by E. POPPER, who will continue the manufacturing of dress trimmings, head dresses, &c., at No. 92 Warren-st.

F. FRANKLIN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. E. POPPER.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership, under the style of DAVIDSON & JONES, for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business. We will be represented at the regular Board of Brokers by Mr. Gideon Pott.

STRATFORD V. DAVIDSON,
ED. RENSHAW JONES,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 25 Pine-st.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT I HAVE THIS day taken DAVID A. BOWMAN as a partner in my business under the firm of JOSEPH FAHYS & CO., and shall continue the manufacturing of Gold and Silver Watch Cases, at No. 16 Maiden-lane, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. JOSEPH FAHYS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and firm of CUNNINGHAM & CAMMANN, is this day dissolved by limitation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866.
JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM,
GEO. P. CAMMANN.

DISSOLUTION.—A. W. SPIES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SPIES, KISSAM & CO. The business will be continued by the members of the new firm. SPIES, KISSAM & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1866. No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

NOTICE.—MR. F. A. HILLIARD IS A MEMBER in our firm from this date.

H. C. STIMSON & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866. No. 25 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GEO. CARRINGTON TAYLOR has become a member of our firm from this date. READ, TAYLOR & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. No. 9 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.

Lost or stolen, January 18, 1866, A DRAFT, No. 5,724, for eleven hundred and ninety-seven dollars ($1,197,) drawn by the First National Bank of Franklin, Penn., in favor of John P. Barr, on the Ninth National Bank of New York City, and since certified by them. All persons are cautioned about negotiating the same, as the duplicate draft has already been paid.

JOHN P. BARR.

NOTICE—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating the following described Seven-Thirty United States Treasury Notes, bearing date August, 1864. They having been fraudulently obtained from us, payment has been stopped.

One $5,000, No. 6,008; one $1,000, No. 87,108; one $1,000, No. 87,109; one $1,000, No. 87,110; one $1,000, No. 87,111; one $1,000, No. 87,112; one $1,000, No. 87,113; one $1,000, No. 87,114. COBB, ZAVALLA & CO.,
No. 27 Broad-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, IN GOING FROM JERsey City to Greenville, in the dummy cars, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 30, 1866, a pocket-book, containing between $80 and $100 in $5 bills, excepting about $5 in small bills and stamps. The above reward will be paid and thanks of the owner, by leaving it with THOMAS WILKS, agent, Horse car office, Jersey City.

LOST—IN THE MAIL, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 1,234, for 50 shares of Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Preferred Stock, in name of Elisha Mulford. Persons are cautioned against negotiating this, as transfer has been stopped. THOMPSON & CORNING,
No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST—AT NIBLO'S, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, A mink muff. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 343 Bowery, in the Marble-yard.

LOST—FEB. 1, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, A PAINTED FAN; monogram, H. E. G. The finder will receive a suitable reward on leaving it at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, with small glass set in case and the initials W. A. S. on back. A liberal reward will be given if the above is returned to No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY....Feb. 2
EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY....March 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,365	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 10
HELVETIA....SATURDAY, Feb. 17
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S

Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave New-York for Bremen, calling at Cowes:

ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,200-horse power, THURSDAY, 22d February.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, THURSDAY, 15th March.

BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,200-horse power, THURSDAY, 19th April.

Prices of passage payable in gold.

First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

ETNA	SATURDAY	Feb. 10
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 14
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 17
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	Feb. 21

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 14.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA....Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.

First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.

$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING WEEKLY.

Apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
EXTRA STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers by this line, the new and first-class steamship
HUNTER,
Capt. N. C. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6.

For freight or passage, at lowest rates, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway,
First floor.

Beware of runners and bogus passage tickets.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.

The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.

The steamer VICKSBURG is now receiving freight at Pier No. 23 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.

Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.

Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE.
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Feb. 26, and SATURDAY, March 24.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

At the request of shippers the steamship
PERIT,
is detained until TUESDAY. She will clear on that day.

For freight or passage, having first-class accommodation, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$260	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 22d of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
SOUTH AMERICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON THURSDAY, THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, promptly at 3 o'clock. Freight received daily and handled carefully. Bills of lading signed on the pier.

SAN JACINTO follows Feb. 17.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU	Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE	Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

The new and splendid sidewheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, Messrs. WILDER & FULLERTON, who will forward goods intended for the interior.

All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from the company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on ———, Feb. —, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS....Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE....Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS

The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT,
PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched as above, on SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS—THE NEW, elegant and very fast A1 steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Master, will be dispatched for the above port, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

RAILROADS.

6:30 P. M.
SPECIAL TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA
FOR
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S FREIGHTS
Will leave Jersey City every evening at 6:30 P. M.
SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE
To Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points West and South, can ship by this company as late as 6 P. M., from office No. 59 Broadway.
GOODS
Delivered to our wagons before 5:30 P. M. will go forward same day.
RATES GREATLY REDUCED
For large shipments.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 59 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.

On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.

Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.

At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.

FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 5:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S.
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS MARKED AT HALF PRICES.

Our usual sale of Remnants at a reduction of 50 cents per dollar will begin on Monday, Feb. 5, to be closed on Saturday. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S, EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
DAMAGED GOODS.
50 CASES ASSORTED GOODS, WET BY SALT WATER.
STEAMER CITY OF BALTIMORE,
OPENING MONDAY MORNING.
3 CASES LINEN TOWELS.
LOT SHEETING LINEN, 31c.
LOT LINEN CRASH, 10c.
3,000 YARDS TABLE LINEN, 44c. to 75c.
CASES LINEN DAMASK.
CASES JACONET MUSLIN.
CASES PLAID MUSLIN.
CASES STRIPED MUSLINS.
CASES FRENCH PRINTS.
CASES ENGLISH PRINTS.
500 PIECES WET POPLINS.
250 PIECES WET DRESS GOODS.
150 PIECES ALPACAS, all shades.
CASE WET TAPES.
CASE TAPE TRIMMING.
CASE BLACK SILK LACES.
CASE NEEDLE-WORK BANDS.
CASE LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CASE GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CASE GENT'S BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
50 PIECES GENT'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
WET TOWELING.
CASE GENT'S GLOVES.
CASE LADIES' GLOVES.
CASE MISSES' GLOVES.
WET HOSIERY.
CASE IRON-FRAME HOSE.
CASE MISSES' HOSE.
CASE FLEECED HOSE.
CASE GENT'S HALF-HOSE.
3 CASES DRESS-GOODS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
250 MARSEILLES QUILTS.
CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS.
DRESS GOODS, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c. 25,000 YARDS
5,000 YARDS MERRIMAC CALICO, 22c.
HEAVY BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLIN, 20c.
UNBLEACHED SHEETING MUSLIN, 16c.
YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 22c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1 25.
5,000 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL, 28c.
FROM AUCTION, MONDAY.
1,500 WHITE SHETLAND VAILS, 25c.
1,000 TIDIES, WITH FRINGE, 25c.
2,000 GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
1,500 NEEDLE-WORKED BANDS, 12c. to 50c.
KID GLOVES, 50c.
5,000 PAIRS RIBBED WOOL HOSE, 12½c.
2,500 PAIRS GENT'S KNIT HALF HOSE, 25c.
1,500 PAIRS LADIES' MERINO HOSE, 25c.
1,500 GENT'S LINEN COLLARS, 6c.
CLOSING OUT 20,000 DOZENS BUTTONS, AT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
3,000 SILK NECKTIES, 10c.
15,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 12½c. TO 75c. PIECE.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.
16,000 YARDS TRIMMING, COST 25c., AT 6c.
CLOSING OUT LINEN SETS, 15c.
LOT GENT'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
LOT OF LADIES' WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c.
LOT OF COLORED BORDERED DO., 6c., 8c.
2,500 PIECES WET TWILLED TAPES.
25,000 PAPERS BEST PINS, 14 ROWS, 4c.
CHEAP LOTS OF SPOOL COTTONS, NETS, BRAIDS, COMBS, BUTTONS, &c., &c., &c.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
LONSDALE
and other favorite makes of
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
TARLATANS, LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND LACES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES UNDER WEAR,
TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST YEAR.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES, GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

OPERA CLOAKS
AND BALL DRESSES.
A rich variety, at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CLUNY LACES.
The latest Paris novelties in
LACE-TRIMMED SETS,
JUPONS, CHEMISES,
TIDIES, CUSHIONS, OTTOMANS, &c.
Just received, at retail.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CHECKED, STRIPED AND PLAID SILKS.
SPRING STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

CARPETS, LINENS,
UPHOLSTERY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR PRESENT STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS will be offered for the next 30 days at a great reduction, previous to receiving our Spring importations. The stock comprises everything desirable for mourning, at prices which must please the most economical.

Handsome Black Colorado, Empress and Crape Cloths at $8, $9 and $10 per dress.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring-sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH OPERA CLOAKS
at CHARLOTTE G. SMITH'S, No. 1,142 Broadway.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, MILLINERS AND OTHERS, SUPPLIED AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES, BY
SAMUEL TUCK,
No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

In consequence of retiring from the retail trade some remarkably cheap job lots will be offered, to which special attention is directed.

Stock, fixtures, good will and lease for sale.

AT GEORGE KEYES', 343 EIGHTH-AVE., for a few days only, great sale of bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting, muslins, prints, ginghams, &c. Good muslins 25 cents, worth 31; 31, worth 37½; 35, worth 40; 37½, worth 45. All from 5 to 10 cents per yard below wholesale prices, and at present lower than they may be in the coming spring.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SELECT MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The first number of the above monthly journal will be issued by the undersigned, on the 15th day of February, 1866, as a reliable directory of New-York firms.

This journal will be wholly devoted to the interests of reliable advertisers, and will offer to the advertising public, advantages not obtainable of any other journal in the Union.

Not more than two advertisements of the same kind of business will be admitted in the same number of this journal. We vouch for the reliability of all our advertisers, and none will be received from those we cannot recommend as worthy of the public patronage.

For terms, and other particulars, address
CHARLES K. BILL & CO., Publishers,
No. 603 Broadway, N. Y.

Refers by permission to
Asher Taylor, President Market Fire Ins. Co., No. 37 Wall-st.
M. B. Spaulding, Spaulding's Ex., No. 2 Astor House.
John T. Hill, Cashier Ninth National Bank.
E. & H. T. Anthony, photographic material, No. 501 Broadway.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

A TEST-MEDIUM.—THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, from Europe, the great medical and business Spiritualist, tells past, present, and the future; has that never-failing secret to cause speedy marriage. No. 310 Fourth-avenue. Ladies, $1.

MME. DECOLAM, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL Clairvoyant, can be consulted from 10 till 8. Past, present and future foretold. No. 910 Broadway. The doubtful invited. Room No. 22.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FIRST NIGHT
of a new comedy, in two acts, entitled
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.
FIRST NIGHT
of Douglas Jerrold's famed nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN,
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
IN BOTH PIECES,
with the favorite actor
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

The performances will commence with
WHO
KILLED
COCK
ROBIN.

Miss Satanella Tinkle	Mrs. John Wood
Jack Raggett	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Tinkle	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Hannah	Miss Eliza Newton

After which Douglas Jerrold's famed nautical drama of
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Mrs. John Wood	as	Dolly Mayflower
Mr. E. L. Davenport	as	William

Produced with new scenery by Hayes.
AND A POWERFUL CAST, INCLUDING
Miss Kate Newton, Miss Louisa Myers, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, J. Lewis, C. H. Morton, T. J. Hind, C. H. Rockwell, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 12,
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
from the principal London and Australian theatres will make
HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

In active preparation, the new Burlesque of
CINDERELLA
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock: curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress....Miss LUCY RUSHTON
SECOND WEEK AND
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT BILL.
Will be presented EVERY EVENING until further notice, the musical comedy of
THE BLACK DOMINO,
with MISS RUSHTON....as the....BLACK DOMINO
supported by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Higgins, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and other members of the company.

To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by J. Schonberg, of
BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,
founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
in which Miss Rosa Cook, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. Mestayer, Mrs. Mark Smith and others will appear.

New scenery by Mr. George Evans, and mechanical effects by Mr. Morgan.

Leader of the orchestra....Mr. H. Tissington

N. B.—To the hundreds who were unable to gain admission during the week it is respectfully suggested that seats can be secured six days in advance.

Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer....Mr. H. Davis
Stage Manager....Mr. J. Schonberg

HARRY SANDERSON
Will be assisted by
Mons. FR. JEHIN PRUME,
The brilliant violinist,
and the following artists, who have kindly volunteered:
Miss ZELDA HARRISON,
Mr. WM. CASTLE,
Mr. ED. SEGUIN.
Conductor....Mr. W. DRESSLER.
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WINTER GARDEN.
RESERVED SEATS can be had at No. 669 Broadway. Also, tickets can be had for all first BALLS of the season.

MEDICAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

After years of scientific researches in Europe and South America, I have made a wonderful discovery.

I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, is known to myself alone, and replaces the womb without pain in its primitive natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases of long standing can be given.

Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever cause produced. ABRAHAM E. COX, M. D., No. 67 Carmine-st. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York: in Boston, No. 12 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long-standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO ALL WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN.—Know ye that nervous debility can be cured without using any medicine whatever. It is only necessary to follow a strict rule in certain cases. After trying all quacks and doctors, (without cure,) send per letter for information to Mr. WILCOX, Box No. 18, care of B. Lockwood, No. 62 New Bowery, New York. Post-paid letters, with the necessary return stamp, will only be answered, to any direction.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. WEST DESIRES TO INFORM those seeking medical advice, that he devotes his time especially to the treatment of diseases of a private nature; the various forms of which he from long practical experience is well acquainted with, enabling him to guarantee a cure in all cases. Particular attention paid to diseases arising from self-abuse or excesses, nervous debility, &c. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND PROSTATE.—The afflicted may learn how to obtain relief by addressing FELLOW-SUFFERER, Station D, Bible House, New-York City. Enclose two stamps.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st. New-York. the only place.

RELIEF AT ONCE!—MADAME DUBOIS, OF 30 years' experience, (wife of a regular physician,) guarantees ladies relief at one interview, or by mail. Office No. 38 3d-av., near Bible House, N. Y.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE Physician, No. 6 Greene-st., near Canal.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of the
GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
LEAH.

Mr. Wheatley, in reply to innumerable inquiries, begs to state that in accordance with the universally expressed desire to see Miss BATEMAN in some of those characters in which she first established herself in the estimation of the New-York public, he will be compelled to withdraw this favorite impersonation after this week.

Miss Bateman's engagements elsewhere prevent the possibility of a continuance of this most extraordinary successful one.

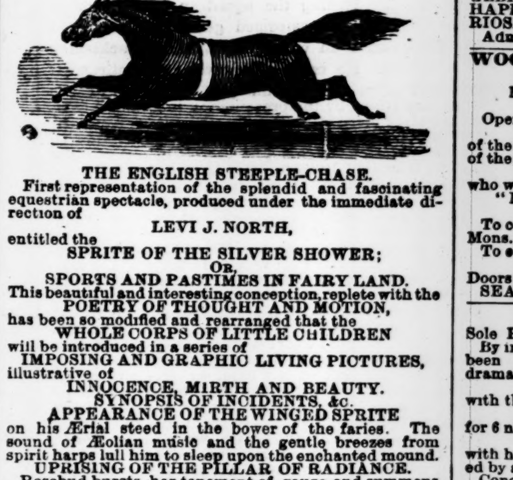
Regretting, as Mr. Wheatley must do, the withdrawal of a performance which hundreds have been unable to procure seats to witness, he has prevailed upon Miss Bateman to give a
GRAND LEAH MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 10,
to meet the wishes of families who have found it impossible to attend the evening representations of this wonderful and justly esteemed young lady.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1866,
and EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be presented the most
SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF THE DAY,
by Mosenthal, entitled
LEAH,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character.

Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. B. Studley, J. G. Burnelly, D. E. Ralton, Geo. Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, H. Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, H. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c., in the cast.

New scenery, costumes, appointments, and original music. Musical Conductor, Harvey B. Dodworth.

Admission, 75 cents: Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.
ROBINSON,
UNAPPROACHABLE, EMOTIONAL AND DARING
BARE-BACK RIDER,
THE WORLD'S CHAMPION,
will ride his
RAPID, LEAPING DASHAWAY ACT.



THE ENGLISH STEEPLE-CHASE.

First representation of the splendid and fascinating equestrian spectacle, produced under the immediate direction of
LEVI J. NORTH,
entitled the
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER;
OR,
SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND.

This beautiful and interesting conception, replete with the
POETRY OF THOUGHT AND MOTION,
has been so modified and rearranged that the
WHOLE CORPS OF LITTLE CHILDREN
will be introduced in a series of
IMPOSING AND GRAPHIC LIVING PICTURES,
illustrative of
INNOCENCE, MIRTH AND BEAUTY.
SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS, &c.
APPEARANCE OF THE WINGED SPRITE
on his Ærial steed in the bower of the faries. The sound of Æolian music and the gentle breezes from spirit harps lull him to sleep upon the enchanted mound.
UPRISING OF THE PILLAR OF RADIANCE.
Rosebud bursts her tenement of gauze and summons into action her sister Hyacinthe.
THE BLOOMING BUSH TEEMS WITH LIFE.
THE SEARCH FOR BEESWING.
THE GOLDEN BEEHIVE.
Beeswing luxuriating in a bed of honey and her disapproval of the attempt to disturb her
HAPPY DAY DREAMS.
THE FAIRIES COMMENCE THEIR SPORTS.
The difficulties attendant upon physical exertions; Beeswing and the ladder; Rosebud gathering the auriferous fruit; Beeswing at her tricks; the bottomless basket;
DISCOVERY OF THE SPRITE;
the fairy sisters clip his wings; despair at his loss; the supplication for their return; the charity of the fairy heart; the
SPRITE AGAIN ENDOWED WITH HIS PINIONS;
ÆRIAL WITH HIS PONIES BEARING SUMMONS;
THE SPRITE BEARS THE FAIRIES TO THE REALMS OF BLISS.
GRAND GROUPINGS AND EQUESTRIAN TABLEAUX.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
LEVI J. NORTH.

Rosebud	ANNIE ELIZABETH NEWMAN.
Hyacinthe	ELLA AUGUSTA NEWMAN.
Beeswing	THE TINY CHILD, CLARENCE.
Ærial	YOUNG LEVI J. NORTH.

Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE
and the
WHOLE OF THE SUPERB TROUPE
in recherche programmes, that will commence with the Oriental Pageant of the
HALT IN THE DESERT.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
REVIVAL OF BURLESQUE AND SENSATION DRAMA.
MISS FANNY HERRING
As Miles Nacopaleen, with song "Wearing of the Green."
Mr. G. L. FOX as Miss Ely O'Conner, the Colleen Bawn.
THE THREE RED MEN.
BROTHERS OF BLERTHAUFT.
Whalley, Masden, Mestayer, Miss R. Denvil.
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
C. K. Fox, Bradshaw, McCloskey, Foster.
Concluding with a laughable farce.
FRIDAY BENEFIT OF MR. C. K. FOX.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

The popular troupe in the following favorite scenes:
THAT'S MY SISTER. Mlle. Pay-ripper, a sensation prima donna, Rollin Howard; Count Houghlihan, an Emerald buffer, Dan Bryant.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
JOCKO, a mischievous monkey....LITTLE MAC
USED UP: OR, THE HOP OF FASHION.
SIM DIPSEY, the doorkeeper....MR. DAN BRYANT
Messrs. Reed, Emmett, Henry, Cox, Grier, Fowler, Howard, Raynor, Hogan, Prendergast, Morrison, Garatagui, Mullen, Boniface, Ryan, Savori, Little Mac, Seymour and Neil Bryant in the masquerade scene.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor....R. W. Butler.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A WELL SELECTED PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN WHICH ALL
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
will appear in their various comic acts, &c.
The Comic Farce entitled
HOME FROM THE WAR AGAIN
Billy Williams, (a Returned Volunteer,)....T. G. Riggs
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SKATING ILLUMINATION AT SYLVAN LAKE, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, MONDAY EVENING, Feb 5. This will be the most brilliant and extensive illumination that has ever taken place on this lake or elsewhere in this country. Also, a fine display of fireworks. Music afternoon and evening.

Admission—Gentlemen, 25 cents; Ladies and Children, 15 cents.

Shadow dance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, on which occasion Prof. Grant's calceum lights will be used.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

FOR SALE—A large and valuable picture of John the Baptist, by Muller; a capital anatomical study for students. Inquire of Mr. LAWRENCE, the Janitor of No. 55 William-st., fourth story.

MEETINGS.

A STATED MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
THOMAS C. FINNELL, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—from 2 to 4 for ladies; from 4 to 6 for Misses and Masters. Evening classes from 8 to 10½ o'clock.

TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen.

NEW CLASSES for beginners; also, for advanced pupils and for "the German."

Just received from the *Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*, the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 262 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, carpets, bedding, oil cloths, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied and can pay by installments if preferred.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS—FURNITURE, CARPETS, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal. Housekeepers will be supplied with these goods, and can pay by installments, if preferred.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

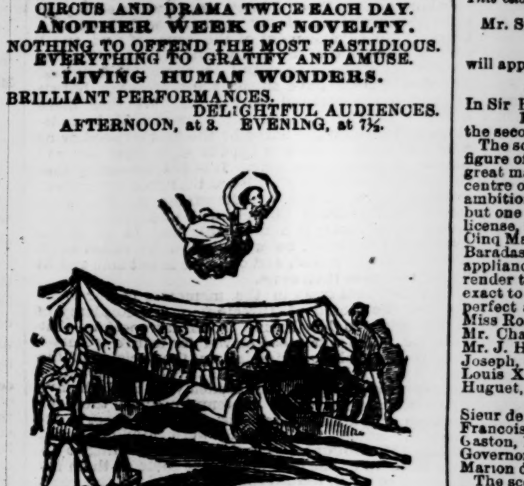
ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Roissonneau, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL—EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON, Agents of the Chinacci Sewing Silks and Machine Twist, have removed to No. 265 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE CIRCUS
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
ANOTHER WEEK OF NOVELTY.
NOTHING TO OFFEND THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.
EVERYTHING TO GRATIFY AND AMUSE.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.
DELIGHTFUL AUDIENCES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE.
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS.
MR. EATON STONE, the original Bareback Rider.
MR. CHAS. SHERWOOD, MR. LANGWORTHY,
MME. VIRGINIA, MISS AMELIA,
Mr. JOHN FOSTER, Master CHAS. SHERWOOD, Jr.,
MONS. C. DEVERE.
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
GREAT VAULTING ACTS.
PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
IN EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
Previous to Circus, the romantic drama of the
SONS OF THE REPUBLIC.
STARTLING INCIDENTS, GRAND EFFECTS, EXCITING TABLEAUX.
Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Andrews, Bridgman, Wilton, Haviland, Johnstone, Anderson, Stevens, Mrs. Prior, appear.
W. B. HARRISON....Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, LIVING SKELETONS, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

WOOD'S THEATRE—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
MONDAY, Feb. 5, and EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE.
Open at 12¼; begins at 1¼; terminates at 3¼ o'clock.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the triumphant engagement now exceeding 125 nights of the great comedian and character delineator,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear as "MOSE," "MOSE," In a "MOSE,"
GLANCE AT NEW-YORK IN 1848.
To commence with the DEBUTANTE.
Mons. Achille Dufard....Mr. CHANFRAU
To conclude with the
IRISH TUTOR.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7¾; terminates at 10¾.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. LINGARD.

By imperative demand of the public, Mr. Lingard has been induced to reproduce Boucicault's unequaled drama of
ARRAH NA POGUE,
with the celebrated Irish comedian,
Mr. T. H. GLENNEY,
for 6 nights only, who will appear as
SHAUN THE POST,
with his favorite song of "Wearing the Green," sustained by a powerful cast.
Concludes with the famous drama of
HANDSOME JACK.
Mr. Grisdall—Mrs. Jones—Geo. Burkes.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS," will open for exhibition, at Miner & Somerville's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, (between 13th and 14th sts.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital," the entire proceeds of which will be devoted to the above charitable institution. Season tickets, $1; single admission, 50 cents. MARY A. DUBOIS, First Directress.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets can be had for all first-class Balls at No. 669 Broadway.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE E. D.

HON. H. L. HOSMER, Chief Justice of Montana, Will repeat his lecture, delivered before the "Traveler's Club" of New-York, on the "History, Condition and Resources of the Territory of Montana," at the NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, South 9th-st., near 5th, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver a lecture at the same place on Monday Evening, Feb. 12.

LECTURES ON BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN.—Col. N. W. DANIELS, of Louisiana, and Mrs. DANIELS, (formerly Miss CORA L. V. SCOTT,) will address the people of New-York, at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866. Col. Daniels has resided in the South for a number of years, was connected with the organization of colored troops under Gen. Butler, has lately arrived from the Southwest, and is prepared to speak upon *The Present Condition of the Freedmen*. Mrs. Daniels will address the audience upon the subject of *The Freedman*, and an original poem in connection therewith will be given at the conclusion. The proceeds of these lectures are to be devoted to the establishment of schools for the freedmen.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; to be sold during the week at the *Anti-Slavery Standard* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st., Nos. 34 and 14 Cooper Institute Building, and also at the office of the Institute on the night of the lecture.

"SUNSHINE."—REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., will give his lecture on *The Sunshine of the Heart*, in the United Presbyterian Church, West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, instead of Monday as advertised. Tickets 25 cents at the door.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 353 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE and in singing, by an experienced teacher and composer, from one of the first conservatoires of music in Europe; a systematic and thorough course of instruction, and consequent rapid advancement may be depended upon. Terms, $20 per quarter. To pupils wishing to study the French language in connection with the above branches, liberal arrangements will be offered. Address H. W., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THREE MOST ELABORATELY FINISHED seven-octave rosewood pianos for sale at half price; very best city maker, with warrantee for five years; must be seen and tried to be appreciated. Apply at BATTERSON'S Furniture Boxing Establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

CATASTROPHE ON SKATING POND, Illustrated in colors, with music of Matilda Toots, 50c.
I HAVE HEARD SWEET MUSIC STEALING,
Beautiful song and chorus....30c.
SILVER TRUMPET GRAND MARCH....35c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANO FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.—For tone, elegance of finish and durability, they are unsurpassed. Three second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. & C. FISCHER, the best and most reliable pianos made; overstrung, agraffe and all improvements. Wholesale and retail at Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 28th-st., near 9th-av.

A CARD.—A LADY, A SUPERIOR VOCALIST and teacher of piano and singing, is open to engagements in schools or families. Highest reference given. Address Box No. 116, Brooklyn Post-office.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR A SMALL Episcopal church; must be familiar with the service; good organ; small ($150) stipend. Address N. F., care of A. Fleming, No. 663 6th-av., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, WITH celebrated vox humana tremolo, and other important improvements; the best in use.
GEO. G. SAXE, No 131 Grand-st.

SELECT PRIVATE VOCAL CLASSES—Also, piano, violin and guitar lessons. Circulars at No. 543 Broadway, or address TEACHER, No. 645 6th-av.

A SOPRANO IS OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT in a church. Address Box No. 116, Brooklyn Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....W. STUART.
Stage Manager....J. G. HANLEY.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Mr. Stuart has to announce that on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 5,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand rôle of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
In Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of
RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY,
the second of Mr. Booth's revivals.

The scene of the drama, in which the grand and quaint figure of the Cardinal—the most splendid portrait of a great man for the French perhaps ever drawn—is the centre of lofty aims and sordid quarrels, of high-souled ambition and petty intrigue, is laid in 1641, the last year but one of his life. "The Conspiracy" is, by allowable license, formed out of certain passages in the treason of Cinq Mars, and in the treachery of the elder favorite Baradas. The period admits of much magnificence of appliance, and no effort or expense has been spared to render the scenery, dresses and minutest appointments exact to the age and persons portrayed, and to render as perfect as practicable the cast of characters.

Miss Rose Eytinge will appear as		Julie de Mortimer
Mr. Chas. Barron	as	De Mauprat
Mr. J. H. Taylor	as	Baradas
Joseph, a Capuchin		Mr. John Dyott
Louis XIII		Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Huguet, an officer of Richelieu's Guard,		Mr. C. Kemble Mason
Sieur de Beringhen		Mr. W. S. Andrews
Francois, first page to Richelieu		Mr. W. F. Burroughs
Gaston, Duke of Orleans		Mr. J. Duell
Governor of Bastile		Mr. H. Bland
Marion de l'Orme		Mrs. Marie Wilkins

The scenery for Mr. Booth's Richelieu has been painted by Messrs. Witham, Van Hanlein, Hilliard and assistants.

The original music composed by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The costumes made by Mons. Babin, Rue Richelieu, Paris; M. Toledo, Keyser, Mrs. Bohanau and assistants.

The machinery by Messrs. Arthur, Wright, Weeks and assistants.

The furniture and properties by Messrs. Keogh and assistants.

The armors by G. M. Funai.

Doors will open at 7 o'clock; performance at 7½.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7,
A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
OF
RICHELIEU.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 7,
BENEFIT
OF
Mr. H. BLAND.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7½. BEGIN AT 8.
MONDAY,
(fourth time in two years) Sheridan's sterling comedy,
THE RIVALS
OR A TRIP TO BATH.

Revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments and capital distribution.

Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, R. T. Ringgold, Norton, Geo. Holland, Young, Pope, Cashin, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

TUESDAY (never acted here)—Rev. James White's fine play of
THE KING OF THE COMMONS,
with appropriate scenery, appointments and a very powerful cast, in which will appear Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Young, B. T. Ringgold, Norton, Williamson, Browne, Graham, Pope, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Carman, &c.
WEDNESDAY (3d time)—THE IRISH HEIRESS.
THURSDAY (2d night)—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.
FRIDAY (5th time)—THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY (3d night)—THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Due notice will be given of the 17th representation of
HENRY DUNBAR.

Several STANDARD COMEDIES and other ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES are in preparation.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
George Wood....Manager
C. W. Tayleure....Acting Manager
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
The great comedian, Mr. J. E. OWENS,
IN
THE LIVE INDIAN AND SOLON SHINGLE,
in which he assumes the characters of a
MAN ABOUT TOWN,
A FASCINATING MILLINER,
A LIVE INDIAN and
UNCLE SHINGLE.
A SPLENDID COMIC COMBINATION,
embodying the happiest elements of
FUN, HUMOR AND ART.
MONDAY, FEB. 5, AND EVERY NIGHT.
Fifth week of Mr. Owens' new comedy, in three acts,
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE....Mr. J. E. Owens
Its 203d performance in this theatre.

To conclude with the celebrated local extravaganza, performed by Mr. Owens at this theatre for seventy consecutive nights last season, entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN.
TOM BROWN....Mr. J. E. OWENS
Mme. KRINOLINE....Mr. J. E. OWENS
THE LIVE INDIAN....Mr. J. E. OWENS
NEW LOCAL SCENERY BY GRAIN.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE SATURDAYS, commencing at 1½ and closing at 3¾.

GETTY LYCEUM,
YONKERS.
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
GRAND CONCERT,
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 5, 1866.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Opposite Washington-square.
Prepares for COLLEGE, BUSINESS and WEST POINT.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

MISS ABBOTT'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL,
No. 25 East 15th-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
opens its next term Feb. 4. A few pupils admitted as boarders.

FOR PRACTICE AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION
in Book-keeping and Business Affairs apply to C. C. MARSH, Accountant, author of the popular works on Book-keeping. Rooms No. 516 Broadway. Circulars on application.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION, BOOK-keeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, &c.; terms, $15 to $20 per quarter; No. 62 Bowery and No. 558 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. M. S. PAINE will also devote a portion of his time at his nephew's academy, No. 349 Fulton-st., commencing this week.

ELEGANT WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, guarantees, by his system of handwriting, to remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give any lady or gentleman an elegant, stylish, business hand.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass. The next session will commence March 1, 1866. As there are but few vacancies, application should be made soon to Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF several years' experience as a teacher, but now engaged in literary pursuits, desires to secure a few pupils in the higher English branches of study. Special attention given to history and literature (both English and general.) Address M. S. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, commences the second session, Feb. 1. Circulars at the school.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—A Preparatory Department is organized at Dr. MOORE'S school-rooms, No. 923 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES A position as assistant in a school or in a family to take charge of and instruct children; would teach music and English branches, or would take the supervision of a gentleman's household; no objections to going West. Address, for three days, W. B., Box No. 1,677 New-York.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WOULD like to devote his evenings to preparing two or three young gentlemen to enter that Institution. Is well acquainted with the course of study at Cambridge and the qualifications necessary for entering the College. Address GRADUATE, Station D, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF HARVARD College, experienced in teaching, one or two private pupils; the classics, mathematics and English branches taught; boys prepared for any college; highest references given. Address M. H., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A SPANISH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give private lessons in his native language to some more pupils, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and for business gentlemen from 7 to 11, evening. Address P. A., Box No. 3,761 Post office.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in tuition, desires a position as private tutor. The Classics, French, Mathematics and English branches taught. First-class references given. Address TUTOR, Yonkers, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED GENTLEMAN DEsires to obtain a few ladies as scholars for the German and French languages; best references given. Address P. F., Box No. 230 New-York Post-office.

THE REPUBLIC OF DOMINICA.

(Continued from First Page.)

taneously with declaring the doom of slavery at home, the President recommended to Congress a recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia, and Congress promptly and with great unanimity expressed its concurrence. The hand which, by the command of the President, wrote those acts was equally prepared and anxious to recognize the Republic of Dominica. But, unfortunately, just at that moment the republic had gone down in Dominica, and this fair and beautiful land had become, with the apparent consent of its people, a portion of the Kingdom of Spain. We could not deny to the people of Dominica the right to be subjects of Spain. If such was their choice we could not intervene by force to prevent their exercise of that choice or to compel them to reconsider it. We nowhere intervene to establish republican institutions by force. We deny the right of any State to intervene by force to establish monarchical, imperial or any other form of government in our own country. Foreign intervention by force is always ruinous to a State, no matter under what pretence it is effected or by what agency it is invoked. No foreign State can establish or guarantee republican institutions in any other State by force. A State that will permit and endure successful intervention in its political affairs is unworthy, and therefore incapable of being free. A brave people need no intervention. To a timid or cowardly nation foreign intervention through friendly guise is no blessing.

President BAEZ said: That is true. But the people of Dominica have a right that when they have reëstablished their republican system, they shall be acknowledged; and if I could only give to our Congress, when it comes together, the assurance that we should be recognized by the United States, all our troubles would be passed.

Mr. SEWARD replied: Out of the capital, out of my own country, without the authority of Congress or the President, I can say nothing official, and therefore nothing that can guarantee the action of the American Republic.

PRESIDENT BAEZ—Certainly; I understand that your visit is personal and unofficial.

Mr. SEWARD said, yes: it is so. Nevertheless, I feel assured that I shall speak in harmony with the sentiments of the entire American government and people, when I say that the condition of Dominica you have explained to me is all it seems to require. We have built up in the northern part of the American continent a republic. We have laid for it a broad foundation. It has grown upon our hands to be an imposing, possibly, a majestic empire. Its stability and permanence are essential to prosperity, liberty, peace and happiness. Like every other structure of large proportions, it requires outward buttresses. Those buttresses will arise in the development of civilization in this hemisphere. They will consist of republics, founded like our own, on adjacent countries and islands, upon the principles of the equal rights of men. To us it matters not of what race or lineage these republics shall be. They are necessary for our security against oppression, external forces, and perhaps for the security of our internal peace. We desire those buttresses to be multiplied and strengthened as fast as it can be done without the exercise of fraud or force upon our own part. You are quick to perceive the use of the main edifice in protecting the buttress you have established here; and thus it happens the republics around us only impart to us the strength which we in turn extend to them. We have therefore no choice but to recognize the republic of Dominica as soon as it shall afford to us the necessary guarantee of its own stability. We have only been waiting at Washington for the report of our consul here, giving us satisfactory evidences of this stability and permanence.

President BAEZ—It is desirable for Dominica that the United States should enter into a permanent commercial treaty with us. But it is a question whether we should now send a Minister by executive authority alone, or wait until the assembling of our national Congress to give the necessary authority. I should like to know if you are at liberty to give me your opinion on that question.

Mr. SEWARD—It is not competent for me to advise in regard to your country. I can only say that whenever a Minister shall be sent from the Dominican Republic to Washington, either by the President acting alone, or acting with the concurrence of the Congress of Dominica, that Minister, I have every reason to believe, will be received with all the attention and consideration which are customarily awarded by the government of the United States to the representatives of friendly Powers. Whatever negotiations he may open will be conducted on our part with reference to the best interests of the United States and the most cordial friendship to the Republic of Dominica, and nothing will be offered or exacted on the part of the United States that is not in conformity with the laws of nations, and the usages of civilized peoples.

Since the return of Secretary SEWARD to Washington the government, it is already known, has recognized the independence of Dominica, and the President has nominated to the Senate Gen. CASENEAU as Minister to that republic. He is there engaged as a merchant.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHUBRICK FAMILY.

Testimonial to the Widow of John Templer Shubrick.

The committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred a letter from WILLIAM S. HASTIE, of Charleston, S. C., at the last regular meeting of the Chamber, and the disposition of three swords received therewith, beg to report:

After inquiring, your committee learn that the SHUBRICKS of South Carolina have been always distinguished for their devotion to the flag of their country, as the following sketch will show:

Col. THOMAS SHUBRICK and his brothers RICHARD and JACOB served in the war of the Revolution. THOMAS and RICHARD during the whole war. JACOB died while a prisoner at Charleston. RICHARD left no son. THOMAS died in 1810, leaving six sons, as follows:

Second Generation.—THOMAS died a lieutenant in the army in 1813. RICHARD died in the territory of the Creek nation, now the State of Alabama, surgeon of the Second Regiment United States Infantry, 1813. JOHN TEMPLER was lost at sea (having entered the navy in 1806,) in 1815 while in command of the *Epervier*, on his return from the Mediterranean, having participated in many battles in the war with England and with Algiers. WILLIAM BRANFORD, the present Rear-Admiral, entered the navy in 1806. EDWARD RUTLEDGE entered the navy in 1809, and died at sea in command of the frigate *Columbia*, while on her passage to the Mediterranean in 1844. IRVINE entered the navy in 1814, and died at Wilmington, Del., a commander in the navy in 1849, soon after his return from a cruise in command of the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*.

Third Generation.—EDMUND TEMPLER, only son of JOHN TEMPLER, died in Pendleton, S. C., about 1855, leaving a widow and several children. He served as a lieutenant in the navy during the war with Mexico, was at the seige of Vera Cruz, and afterward as a volunteer in the Palmetto Regiment. The lady who owns the swords is his mother. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, only son of EDWARD RUTLEDGE, served some years as a midshipman in the navy, but was obliged to resign on account of his health, and has resided during the rebellion and for some years previous in New-Jersey.

THOMAS BRANFORD, son of IRVINE, served as a midshipman in the Mexican War, and was killed in the Naval Battery at the siege of Vera Cruz. Thus the family has given twelve members to the service of the country in three generations.

In testimony of the gallantry of Lieut. JOHN T. SHUBRICK, in the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere* by the United States frigate *Constitution*, on the 19th day of August, 1812, the citizens of New-York presented a sword bearing this inscription:

> This sword is presented by the citizens of New-York to Lieut. JOHN T. SHUBRICK, of the United States frigate *Constitution*, in testimony of his valor when assisting in the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*, on the ever memorable 19th day of August, 1812.
>
> *The Reverse.*—The citizens of New-York to Lieut. JOHN T. SHUBRICK.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, your committee have raised the sum of $2,500, in twenty-five subscriptions of $100 each, as per list annexed; and they recommend that the treasurer be authorized to transmit the same to Mrs. JOHN TEMPLER, widow of Lieutenant JOHN TEMPLER SHUBRICK, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to our country by the father and son, and as a token that gratitude for fidelity to the flag of the Union is an abiding sentiment with the citizens of New York—descending from generation to generation. Your committee further recommend that the swords above referred to be reburnished and returned to the widow of Lieutenant JOHN TEMPLER SHUBRICK.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. LOW,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
GEORGE CABOT WARD.
} Committee.

JAN. 31, 1866.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE LIEUT. JOHN TEMPLER SHUBRICK, U. S. N.

A. A. Low Brothers, $100; W. A. & A. M. White, $100; George Opdyke, $100; George Cabot Ward, $100; S. B. Chittenden, $100; W. E. Dodge, $100; R. W. Weston, $100; Jno. C. Green, $100; John Taylor Johnston, $100; Babcock, Brothers & Co., $100; Geo. Griswold, $100; Howland & Aspinwall, $100; Horace B. Claflin, $100; James Brown, $100; Paul Spofford, $100; Benjamin N. Field, $100; James Lenox, $100; Seth B. Hunt, $100; Sprague, Cooper & Colburn, $100; Spaulding, Hunt & Co., $100; William H. Fogg, $100; James K. Place & Co., $100; R. L. & A. Stuart, $100; Marshall O. Roberts, $100; Henry Clews, $100.

BROOKLYN MATTERS.

An Assistant Pastor for Plymouth Church—Fred. Douglass and the Directors of the Academy of Music—Prof. Blot's Advent—The Otero Murderers—Firemen's Ball.

The congregation which worships at Plymouth Church were somewhat surprised at an announcement made by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER yesterday morning. He stated from the desk to an audience of 3,000 people, that after the last Friday night prayer meeting, it was suggested at the business meeting that an adjourned meeting should be called, for the purpose of considering the desirability of having an assistant pastor, whose duties should be to attend the sick and poor, the dying and the dead, and make such visitations as were in ordinary cases expected of the pastor. Said he: I feel that I have been called mainly to a special work, to that of public speaking and writing. I know that I work each year up to the maximum of my strength with head and heart for the advancement of the cause of God, and I am not at the end of my task provided with either the time or the strength to attend to these other duties. The idea is not to have an assistant preacher, but an adjunct to the pastoral work alone. Whether these duties of visiting the sick and poor should, by judicious arrangement, be borne by the brotherhood or be delegated to one regularly appointed, is what we will discuss at the next meeting. It is not necessary that the question should be settled at that time but we will carefully consider and then determine it. The good people of Plymouth Church will look in vain for a congenial adjunct; if a man able and fit to do the work could be found, he would soon be called to officiate as head himself, and one who is not able and fit would be worse than none.

It is doubtless fresh in the memories of our readers that the Board of Directors of the Academy of Music voted to let FRED. DOUGLASS speak in that building. The vote stood eleven for to five against—the five cheerfully acquiescing in the decision of the majority. Mr. DOUGLASS and his friends attempted, at the recent meeting at the Academy, to hold the five up to ridicule and social contempt because they, for ungiven, unpublished reasons, deemed it best to exclude the orator. The friends were injudicious and unfair. Mr. DOUGLASS' complexion had nothing to do with their vote; the fact being that some of them incline full as much toward the colored side of the question as the most ultra friends of the negro race could desire. So far as the directors are concerned, a man of Mr. DOUGLASS' color will as readily be permitted to occupy the rostrum as the copper-colored chaps who kill, burn, and destroy MARETZEK's big ship in *L'Africaine*, provided he is as prompt with the rental and complies with certain well-understood rules and regulations of the house.

Prof. BLOT, the French cook, is about to introduce the ladies of Brooklyn to the pleasant paths of economy combined with palatical delight. He will shortly open classes at the Brooklyn Institute, where he will teach inexperienced housewives and the most "iligant" cook how to make the most of a little and the best of the most.

These unhappy men are at the County Jail on Raymond-street, under the guard and care of Sheriff MCNAMEE, who fortunately combines the qualities of head and heart which make him a man as well as an officer. There is no doubt in the minds of the authorities that the unfortunate men will be hanged on the day appointed. GONZALES has something of the bravado in his composition, and evinces in public no shrinking from his fate. PELLICIER is more weak, and pleads piteously for his life. EDWARD FAU, the waiter who played the spy at the jail, has received $100 from the county.

The Annual Ball of the Brooklyn Fire Department will be given to-night at the Academy. A great many tickets are sold, and the affair promises to be a grand success. The object is most deserving, and the people of the city, without regard to rank or religion, politics or party, are obligated by commonest gratitude to patronize it.

The City by Daylight.

LECTURE BY REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

Last evening Dr. CHAPIN delivered a lecture of great interest, to a large congregation, which filled the church to its utmost capacity. The effort was distinguished by his usual masterly eloquence. He administered a well-merited rebuke to the avaricious spirit of property-holders, who seek, by exorbitant rents, to render it impossible for people of moderate means to retain a home in the city.

The text selected was Psalms 104, 23d verse: "Man goeth forth unto his work, and to his labor until the evening." In commencing he remarked that this was a subject of almost innumerable phases, many of which time would not allow him even to allude to, and that he would, therefore, restrict his remarks to a few general features. He first called attention to the aspects of the city, saying that few objects were of more interest than the waking up of a great city at the approach of daylight. For hours the vast city has been asleep. But now the pulse begins to throb with renewed life. The light of sunrise touches the lofty spires, touches the masts and roofs, with a golden welcome, while from every descending ray, fresh forms of activity emerge, until the city is wide awake, and its aspects by daylight fully revealed. The stirring up of human life from slumber to a resumption of faculties, to a new lease of blessings and opportunities, must impress every thoughtful mind with deep emotion. How suggestive then is the going forth of the multitude in a great city to their daily pursuits! They have issued from chambers of comfort or dens of want; from homes of purity or haunts of shame; they are awakened by the familiar pressure of misfortune to a renewed struggle with poverty, or they have awakened to a new sense of friendship, of fortune, of happy possibility. He then spoke of the personal aspects—first, the aspect of necessity. Among those who move in the great procession of the streets are thousands who are driven by the motive power of want. They move upon the lowest plane of material requisition—their highest and all-absorbing ideal is bread. The problem of life with them is how to live at all. Their houses are as the transient inclosures of a gipsy tent. The reality of comfort is as far from them as the chambers of a palace. He then alluded to the condition of a higher class—a class of people who are possessed of moderate means and are beyond absolute want, but still under a continual necessity of labor. This class now feel the pressure of the times. It requires the utmost skill in the navigation of their domestic affairs to prevent being swamped. A fierce necessity is bearing upon thousands of these people, driving them from our streets, and must, with its present tendency, drive them away altogether—not drones, not vicious persons, but honest and useful men, who cannot pay for the houses they rent, that rate at a dollar for every brick. He thought that if this state of things should continue, the city would eventually become the abode of only two classes, the very rich and the very poor. Where are the capitalists who will learn that it is true interest, as well as true policy, to build homes for the people? In contrast to this was the aspect of luxury. He rebuked the extravagant display of our city, which, he said, excelled anything in the palaces of the Old World, saying that it did not become us, as an afflicted and chastened, though victorious people, and asked: Have we really increased in social graces, in social refinement and, above all, in social virtue, or only in ostentatious display and public show? Are we really so prosperous as a people, that our success must burst out in all this gorgeousness? Is our actual wealth so ponderous that it spontaneously overflows in these cataracts of silk and embroidery, and shines in these constellations of jewelry? He next called attention to the aspect of work or labor, saying that all work should be done from a high and religious purpose—that too many look upon the occupations of life as at best of secular interest, having no connection with religious effort. The Divine Word declares that "he that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent." Is not this the crying sin of our business world? the spring of the whole of the evil in our city and throughout the land? Is not this ideal of speedily becoming rich the magnet which draws men aside from the path of honesty, integrity and virtue? Does it not make men to scout even raising the question, What is good and true?—and to make the question of their life to be, Does it pay? He urged that men should work from a purpose of usefulness, and have regard for the welfare of others, and closed by portraying man as the greatest, crowning work of God, and as giving the deepest interest to all the various aspects of the city by daylight.

The lecture was listened to throughout with the closest attention.

The Privileges and Responsibilities of the Children of the Faith.

DISCOURSE BY ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

Last evening a discourse was delivered by Archbishop MCCLOSKEY at the Church of St. Theresa, in Rutgers-street. An admission fee of one dollar was charged, but the church, notwithstanding, was quite full.

After the usual evening service, the Archbishop commenced his sermon by saying that it had been some time since he had the satisfaction of addressing the congregation of St. Theresa's. Their clergy, he said, gave him the most gratifying accounts of their zeal and the harmony which prevailed among them, and, indeed, their works spoke for them, the church having been freed from a heavy and oppressive debt, and a handsome presbytery and a number of school-houses having been erected, all within a comparatively short period. The Archbishop then said that he would address them this evening on the privileges of the children of the household of the faith and their responsibilities. It was indeed, he said, a blessed privilege to be admitted a member of that household. Faith came from God. It could not be obtained by seeking after, nor by unaided investigation—it was implanted in us by God himself. If we did not interrupt its growth or cast it out, it would increase and remain with us always. Members of the Catholic Church had often to listen to misrepresentations of the doctrine of the church, but they must remember that these misrepresentations were made by persons ignorant of the great truths inculcated by the Church, by persons who walked in ignorance and had no light. Faith was a belief in the revelations of God. The truth of these revelations was to be found in the Catholic Church. Others, he said, deny this, and say the truth is to be found in the Scriptures, which we are to read and interpret, each according to his own light. We must remember, however, that the Church was established long before the Scriptures were given to men. The apostles came first, afterwards the Bible. Men believed in the Church, preached the gospel and spread it in foreign parts; martyrs bled and died for the Church long before the Bible was known. The truth of God's revelations was made manifest through the Church, which had existed without change for 1,800 years. Christ could not have made two revelations, one true and the other false. He made but one, and that was confided to the Church. Other religious denominations, he said, had split up some of them into infinitesimal fragments. The faith held by one was rejected by the others, and thus all was confusion among them. The Protestant dogma in Germany was totally different to that held in France, and that again differed from the one taught in England. In England a great movement, he said, was being made to reunite with the mother Church.

In conclusion, the Archbishop spoke of the responsibilities of those admitted to the household of faith. Of them he said much was expected. If they neglected to send their children to the churches and Sabbath-schools provided for them they would be held accountable for such neglect. Even those not of the faith expected to find among them a purer morality than among other religious denominations, and, he said, if the enemies of their church expected this, it became their duty so to live as to fulfill these expectations.

The congregation were then dismissed with the benediction.

Sabbath School Missionary Anniversary.

MEETING IN THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—SINGING BY THE CHILDREN—ADDRESSES BY REV. DR. HASTINGS, REV. MR. MONAGAL, AND REV. MR. DUNN.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Sabbath School Missionary Association of the Central Presbyterian Church was held in the Church in Broome-street last evening. The galleries were filled with the children of the school, the boys ranged to the right and the girls to the left of the pulpit. The singing was very spirited, and was listened to by the large congregation with evident gratification. After the usual devotional exercises, the annual report was read by the Secretary, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year had amounted to $298 39, of which a balance of $29 59 remained in the hands of the Treasurer. This Society, it appears, like other sabbath-school societies of the same kind, operates through the American Sunday School Union, the object being the establishment of Sunday schools in the West, the development of the missionary spirit among the children here, and upbuilding of Christ's kingdom among the children of the land generally.

Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, of the West Presbyterian Church, made a very happy address to the children, urging upon their minds the fact that they were rising up into men and women, and were to be the builders up of the nation for the great future.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Mr. MONAGAL, of San Francisco, Cal., and Rev. THOMAS DUNN, pastor of the church, after which a collection was taken, the benediction pronounced, and the congregation dismissed.

The New-York Yacht Club—A New Commodore.

The annual meeting of the Club took place at Delmonico's, on Thursday evening, when the proceedings were rendered especially interesting, in consequence of the formal resignation of the Commodore's flag by Mr. EDWIN STEVENS. Prevented by increasing age and infirmity from any reasonable hope of again leading the squadron in deep or in shallow waters, this esteemed gentleman has closed his official career in connection with the yachtsmen of New-York. He carries, however, into retirement their full appreciation of his past services, which is to be manifested by the presentation to him of a commemorative piece of plate. On the other hand, the retiring officer's regard for the Club was manifested on this occasion by his gift thereto of a portrait of his late lamented brother, Mr. JOHN C. STEVENS, the first Commodore, of whom to speak in connection with yachting were altogether superfluous.

But *Le roi est mort; Vive le roi!* It was imperative to fill the vacancy, and the club therefore proceeded to the election of its officers, the result being as follows: Mr. WM. HENRY MCVICKAR is the new Commodore; Mr. ALEXANDER MAJOR, Vice-Commodore; Mr. ANSON LIVINGSTON, Rear-Commodore; Mr. ROBERT S. HONE, Treasurer; Mr. HAMILTON MORTON, Secretary, and Mr. ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Measurer. On this choice we beg leave most heartily to congratulate the associated yachtsmen. The flags could not be borne by owners better known as amateur seamen; and it was particularly desirable that the blue burgee should be seen more frequently flying over a cloud of canvas than it has been (of necessity) during the last few years. Commodore MCVICKAR, we nothing doubt, will infuse a new spirit into the enjoyments of the sailing season, and do much toward giving the club the national importance that it merits, in view of the magnificent fleet that cruises under its colors. It is pleasant to add, upon this point, that three more yacht-schooners are now on the stocks, and will be launched in the Spring. They measure respectively 250, 240 and 140 tons. The prospect opens delightfully. Wise members, who own boats, will so arrange their affairs as to be absent for a week or two at a time. Under the new régime, one autumnal cruise will hardly suffice.

Were we not cramped for space, we should dilate upon the pleasant and social supper room, to which the newly-elected Commodore invited the members of the Club after the adjournment of the meeting. That the host was the subject of marked compliment on the part of the guests will, of course, be imagined; as also that the in-comer took the opportunity of letting fall a graceful tribute to his predecessor, whose name, he aptly observed, has been long associated with marine improvements in various forms.—*The Albion, Feb. 3.*

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SINKING OF A STEAMER WITH A FULL FREIGHT OF CATTLE.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock P. M., while the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, just arrived from Elizabeth, N. J., was discharging her freight of cattle at the dock at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River, she suddenly sank, carrying down with her about a hundred bullocks, which were drowned, the balance of the freight—about 300 head—having been taken off by the police of the Twentieth Precinct. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the ice cutting through the steamer's bottom.

GRAND SKATING MATCH.—Major OATMAN, of the Fifth-avenue Pond, in consideration of the liberal patronage bestowed upon him by his lady friends, has determined to present an elegant gold medal, costing $50, to the finest skater of the fair sex who chooses to compete for it. The match will take place on Wednesday afternoon, and doubtless a large crowd will be attracted to witness the competition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF THIEVES.—On Saturday afternoon a butcher, named DAVID IGELHEIMER, doing business at No. 150 North Fifth-street, Eastern District, had occasion to go out on business for an hour or so, and called his wife down stairs to attend to the shop in his absence. Mrs. IGELHEIMER locked all the doors of her apartments before doing so, but during her absence some adroit thieves bored the side door adjoining the shop, went up stairs and forced open five or six room-doors, and ransacked the place. During their explorations they found a tin box containing $600 or $700, and carried it off. The room in which the box containing the money was kept had a double lock to prevent the entrance of burglars, but the precaution was overcome. ....About 9 o'clock on Saturday night a band of thieves, supposed to belong in the Fourth Ward, New-York, took passage in a Roosevelt and South Seventh-street ferry-boat to Williamsburgh. Before the boat reached South Seventh-street the thieves, by concerted action, extinguished the lights in the cabin and went through the passengers, making a large haul of pocket-books containing more or less money. After the passengers landed they began to discover their losses, and there was much excitement among them, each victim blaming his neigbor with being a thief. Unfortunately for the robbed, however, none of them had sense enough to inform the police of what had happened.

FIRES.—The stable of JOHN MUNDLE, on the corner of Bedford and Myrtle avenues, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, together with a horse and some furniture stored in the building, in all valued at $500; no insurance. The adjoining house of PETER DOWDELL was damaged about $100; insured. ....About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening there was an alarm of fire in the Seventh District, caused by the burning of a lot of tow in the rear of premises occupied by CORNELIUS BOERUM, on Myrtle, near Grand-avenue; damage trifling.

ACCIDENTS BY FALLING ON THE ICE.—Mrs MARGARET MOORE, a resident of Newark, N. J., on a visit to a friend in this city, slipped on the ice at the corner of Bridge and High streets, yesterday, and injured herself badly on the head and body. She was taken to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house.... FELIX DRAGAN fell on the ice at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, on Saturday night, and sustained a fracture of one of his legs. He was taken to his home in Plymouth, near Gold street.

THEFTS.—Mrs. MARY ALFRED was arrested on Saturday charged with stealing a tablecloth and a child's dress, in all valued at $3 50, from the house of Mrs. BRADLEY, No. 16 James-street, while making a friendly call. The accused was sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice CORNWELL.... A pair of blankets, valued at $30, was stolen from a coach at No. 144 Hudson-avenue on Saturday night. The coachman drives for a family residing at No. 48 Thirty-second-street, New-York.

STEALING A BOY'S OVERCOAT.—The practice of stealing the overcoats of small boys is becoming very frequent. On Saturday afternoon a son of Mr. THEODORE NELSON, No. 80 Washington-street, was accosted at the corner of Front and Washington streets by a man who gave him ten cents to let him have his overcoat, upon the pretence that he wished to try it upon one of his own boys. The man left with the coat, and that was the last seen of him.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 125, the principal diseases were: Consumption, 19; inflammaton of the lungs, 13; croup, 3; dropsy, 9; scarlet fever, 5; bronchitis, 5, &c. Natives of United States, 87; Ireland, 26; England, 6; Germany, 6.

FIRE LAST EVENING.—About 6 o'clock last evening the stable of OWEN CALDWELL, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Spencer-street was destroyed by fire, together with one horse and a dog. The loss is about $250. Insured in the Lafayette Company of Brooklyn.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. PETER MCELVERY, residing at No. 57 Little-street, was found dead in bed about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased was 50 years of age, a laborer, and leaves a wife and three children. The cause of death was appoplexy.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—Mrs. SARAH MOODY, of No. 8 Fifty-fourth-street, New-York, while on a visit to Greenpoint, dropped dead in Noble-street, between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening. The Coroner was notified after the body had been removed to the Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house.

SERIOUS CAR ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a boy named FRED. WORTMAN was run over by a Montrose-avenue car at the corner of Ewen-street and had both legs broken. His recovery is doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN AN OIL REFINERY.—Last evening shortly after 7 o'clock, a terrific explosion occurred in one of the stills of the extensive United States Double Still Oil Refinery, recently erected and put into operation at the corner of Provost and South Eighth-streets, Jersey City. The flames spread with great rapidity and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. The fire department were promptly at work, and by their exertions the store-house in the rear, containing about $20,000 worth of refined oil was saved. At the time of the explosion the sky was brilliantly illuminated and the dwellings throughout the city and for a great distance around, were lighted up as if by a vivid flash of lightning. A report was in circulation that three men who were at work in the building were missing, but a man employed there states that no one was injured. The works are owned by ALBERT N. CHRISTIE, doing business in Pearl-street, New-York. The loss cannot be definitely stated, but will probably amount to about $5,000. The light of the explosion was perceptible in New-York, occasioning much discussion as to whether it was a meteor or not.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH FOR $4,000.—A pigeon shooting match for $2,000 a side has been arranged between the noted marksmen, JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. SEEDS, "the Jersey Boy," to come off at Greenville on the 6th and 7th of March. The first match is at 50 double birds, 18 yards rise and 100 yards boundaries, and the second at 100 single birds, 21 yards rise and 80 yards boundaries.

RESCUED FROM FREEZING TO DEATH.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a man named THOMAS CALLAHAN, was found lying on the sidewalk in Sussex-street, Jersey City, insensible and nearly perished from the cold. He was conveyed to the police station, where he received proper care, and yesterday had so far recovered as to be able to speak.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fracus occurred between PHILOW L. SNOW and a man named WM. DELZALL, in Washington-street, Jersey City, during which, it is alleged, the latter stabbed SNOW in the leg near the groin. DELZALL was arrested by Officer BENNETT and committed to await examination.

PROBABLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon a man named CHRISTIAN ECKER, residing at No. 313 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, while being conveyed home in a state of intoxication, pitched out of the wagon and sustained injuries about the head which will undoubtedly terminate fatally.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

State Taxation Upon the Shareholders of the National Banks—Their Circulation in December Last—The Burden of Taxation—Does Congress Authorize the Tax, and, if so, is the Act a Breach of National Good Faith?

Chief-Justice Chase Presiding.

G. Clarence Churchill impleaded, &c., vs. The City of Utica.—The defendant in error submits the following argument in support of the conclusions arrived at in the court below. The points of the plaintiff in error have before appeared.

First—A large amount of the personal estate of the country is and will be permanently invested for the profit of its owners in the stock of these banking corporations; and hence the claim made that the owners of the shares of stock are to be exempt from all State and municipal taxation, on account of the same, raises a question of serious practical importance.

On the 1st of December last, the amount of stock in these banks, at its par value, was in the State of New-York, $115,217,941; and in the Union, $404,159,493; and if this is exempt it throws all the burden of sustaining the local government and institutions, of which the owners of this stock share the benefit, and which are essential to their protection and welfare, upon others; and mainly upon the owners of real estate.

Second—The shares of stock created and issued by the National Banking Corporations are personal property, and the owners are liable to taxation on account of the same, as a part of their personal estate under the State laws, unless they are exempted by the Constitution of the United States, or by laws made in pursuance thereof.

The act of Congress which authorizes these corporations declares the shares of stock to be personal property. (National Bank Act of Feb. 25, 1863; act of June 3, 1864.)

Without reference to the act of Congress, the shares of stock are personal property, belonging to the individual shareholder.

"Personal property," says Chancellor Kent, "includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law." (2 Kent's Comtrs., 1st ed., p. 341. Ibid, 4th edition, p. 341, and note *a.*) The general doctrine of American law is, that shares of stock in corporations are personal property, notwithstanding the capital of the corporations is invested in real estat. (Hilliard's Abr. vol. 1, p. 18. Hutchins *vs.* State Bank, 12 Metcalf, 426, per Shaw, Ch. J. Slaymaker *vs.* Bank of Gettysburg, 10 Barr. 373. 23 New-York R., 219, 220, per Comstock.)

By the statutes of New-York, all lands and all personal estate are made liable to taxation, subject to the exemptions specified; and "stocks in moneyed corporations," are declared to be personal property. (1 Revised Statutes of N. Y., 1st ed., p. 387, secs. 1 and 3. Ibid, 5th ed., p. 905, secs. 1 and 4.) By the same statute it is declared that all property, real and personal, is exempt from taxation, which is exempted under the Constitution of the United States. (1 Revised Statutes, supra, sec. 4 in 1st ed., and sec. 5 in 5th ed.) There is, therefore, no conflict between the State statutes and the constitution and laws of the United States. The only question is, are these shares of stock exempted from taxation by the constitution and laws of the United States, properly construed. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, by decisions which were unanimous, held they were not.

Third—The owners of the shares of stock created and issued by these banking corporations are not exempted from taxation on account of this property, on the ground that the corporations are instruments or agencies of the Federal Government. This proposition, it is submitted, should be regarded as the settled law of the United States in relation to these National Banks.

The former Bank of the United States was far more appropriately regarded as an instrument or agency of the Federal Government than the banks authorized by the present acts of Congress can be. (3 Story's Laws, p. 1547.) The existing institutions partake far more of the character of private corporations, organized and doing business with a view to individual gain rather than for public purposes, than did the former Bank of the United States. By the act of Congress of 1816, only one corporation was created; its capital was limited to $35,000,000; $7,000,000 of this was owned by the United States, and five of the twenty-five directors were appointed by the United States. (Sections 1 and 8 of act of 1816.) It was charged with public duties, as the agent of the government. (Sections 15 and 16.) It was not designed to absorb all or any considerable part of the banking capital or banking business of the United States. (3 Story, pp. 1555, 1556, sec. 11.)

The institutions authorized by the present act are, for practical purposes, without limit as to number or amount of capital. They are designed to and will absorb all the banking capital and banking business of the country. Comparatively but few of them are necessary or will be used as depositories of the public moneys, or as agents for transmitting the public funds.

The former United States Bank was held by the court to be an instrument or agency of the Federal government, necessary and proper for the execution of its powers, like the mint or the post-office; and on this ground it was decided that the corporation was not subject to taxation by State authority on account of its business or capital. The court held that the private business transacted by the bank for individual profit was incidental to its public character and the public objects for which it was created. (McCullough *vs.* Maryland, 4 Weaton, 316. Osborn *vs.* Bank of United States, 9 Wheaton, 738, 859, 86.)

Nevertheless this court, nearly forty years ago, in 1819, after the taxing power of the States in reference to the former Bank of the United States had been elaborately argued by very distinguished counsel, and thoroughly examined and discussed by the court, held and declared the law to be that the owners of shares of stock in that Bank were subject to taxation under State authority on account of the same as a part of their property.

In the case of McCullough *vs.* Maryland, Chief-Justice Marshall, after stating all the grounds and reasons for exempting the Bank, arising out of its character as a creation and instrumentality of the Federal Government, which are now urged for exempting the individual owner of shares of stock, on this ground says: "This opinion does not deprive the States of any resources which they originally possessed. It does not extend to a tax paid by the real property of the Bank, in common with the other real property within the State, nor to a tax imposed on the interests which the citizens of Maryland may hold in this institution in common with other property of the same distinction throughout the State."

The former Bank of the United States continued till the expiration of its charter in 1836. The law, as above declared, was not during all this time, nor until after the passage of the act of Congress authorizing the existing banks, questioned. All departments of the government, national and State, adopted and acquiesced in it as defining the correct boundary between what was and what was not, as connected with an institution of this character, subject to State taxation. The owners of the stock of the former Banks of the United States were taxed on account of the same by all the States.

Mr. Webster, whose opinion is entitled to great weight on this question, in a speech delivered in the Senate, in 1832, when a proposition to subject the branches of the United States Bank to taxation by the States in which they might be located according to the amount of their loans and issues was under consideration, said: "Allow me now, Mr. President, to inquire on what ground it is that the States claim this power of taxation. They do not claim it as a power to tax all property of their own citizens. This they possess without denial or doubt. Every stockholder in the Bank is liable to be taxed for his property therein by the State of which he is a citizen. This right is exercised, I believe, by all the States which lay taxes on money at interest, income, and other subjects of that kind." (Works of Daniel Webster, vol. 3, p. 411.) The existing banks were created with a knowledge by Congress of the rule of law thus laid down in the McCullough case, and subsequently recognized; and apparently with express reference to and in affirmance of it. (National Bank Act of June 3, 1864, sec. 41.)

The act of February, 1863, did not contain the provision last above referred to. After its passage the liability of shareholders began to be discussed. In the act of June, 1864, repealing the prior one, Congress expressly affirms the rule of law laid down by Chief Justice Marshall. It is submitted, therefore, that the liability of the shareholders to taxation is not an open question. But if this were a question now to be decided for the first time, the shareholders should not be held exempt.

The tax is upon the citizen of the State on account of personal property owned by him. It is not a tax on the corporation or its capital property. The banking corporation is of a mixed character. The stockholder purchases and holds shares of stock for private gain, not for public objects. With this view, he invests wealth, which previously was subject to taxation for State purposes, in shares of this stock, and derives an income from the investment, as he would from money loaned to one of these banks for the purposes of its business. He shares all the benefits of the State government and should contribute to its expenses according to his wealth.

The public purposes of the corporation exempt it from taxation. The shareholder does not partake of this public character, and should not be exempt. The State must raise revenue by taxation. Its legitimate taxing power is to be exercised in harmony with the exercise by the federal government of its paramount authority. So far as may be, such a construction should be given and such a rule established as will enable them to act harmoniously. The rule of law laid down by Chief Justice Marshall, in reference to the old Bank, was a reasonable and practicable one. While it exempts the corporation from State authority, it leaves the citizens of the States subject to taxation on their individual property.

This, for all practical purposes, protects the instrument, or agency, of the federal government from State interference; and the large amount of wealth invested by citizens, for private gain, in the stock issued by the corporation to them, is not withdrawn from its just share of public burdens. This rule of law will not lead to any obstruction to the banks from State legislation. It did not in reference to the former Bank of the United States, as to which there was more rivalry from State Banks, and against which there was more hostility than there is or will be to the existing institutions. The present system of National Banks has and permanently will supplant all State Banks; and it is substantially open to all who desire to engage in the banking business. The argument that the State may subvert or destroy the National Banks, by taxing its citizens on account of stock, is not entitled to weight. This argument supposes an abuse by the State of its taxing power. It legitimately would prove that the States could not be entrusted with the exercise of the taxing power over its citizens and their property at all. There can be no abuse. The stockholders are to be taxed on account of the stock, the same as on account of other moneyed capital. There will be no motive to misuse the taxing power. The people of each State will be disposed to have its citizens share in the advantages of these banks, and in the profits derivable from investments in the shares of their stock. The same argument would prove that the State could not tax its citizens on the income received from these shares of stock. This will not be claimed.

If the shareholders in these banks are exempted on account of the character of the corporation, it is submitted that persons owning shares of stock in a railroad corporation, created by Congress, will be exempted from State taxation on account of the same.

Fourth.—Nor are the owners of the shares of the stock of the banking corporations exempt from taxation, on the ground that the capital and property of the corporation are invested in or consist of the bonds or other securities issued by the United States to borrow money.

These bonds and securities are exempt from taxation; and the owner of them cannot be taxed for or on account of them, under State authority. (Weston *vs.* the City of Charleston, 2 Peters, 449. Bank of Com. *vs.* New-York City, 2 Black, 620. Bank Tax Case, 2 Wallace, 200.) The corporation is the owner of these bonds and securities. This legal being has perfect title to these bonds and securities, and all other property of the corporation. This legal being is the owner of the capital of the corporation; and of all the property in which the capital and funds are invested. The immunity from taxation, on account of the bonds and securities in question, is in favor of the owner. In this case, in favor of the banking corporation which owns and holds them.

The tax in question is not upon the banking corporation. It is not a tax upon the property in which the capital of the corporation is invested, or upon or account of the United States bonds or other securities owned by the corporation. The tax complained of is upon the plaintiff in error, individually, for and on account of personal property owned by him, absolutely and in severalty. This personal property is called shares of stock. It is created by the corporation, and the individual purchases it from the corporation. The money which he pays to the corporation for it becomes the money of the corporation, and the stock his individual property. In its general characteristics it is like a chose in action. The owner can sell and transfer it; his creditors can reach it; he may bequeath it, or, if he die intestate, it passes to his administrator.

This property is not of the character of that in which the capital or funds of the bank is invested; notwithstanding the entire capital and funds of the corporation were invested in land, the stock owned by the shareholder would be personal estate. (Kent's Commentraies and 1 Hilliard's Abr. cited above.) The plaintiff in error, the owner of the shares of stock, has no title to, and is not in any sense the owner of the United States bonds, or other securities in which the bank has invested its capital or funds. These bonds and securities are owned solely by the banking corporation. (The Queen vs. Arnaud, 9 Ad. & Ellis, N. S. 806, 817, per Lord Denman, Ch. J.) An individual owning a bond of the United States for $1,000, which is exempt from taxation, transfers it to one of these banking corporations, in payment for, and receives from the corporation, shares of its stock to the amount of $1,000. The bond has become the property of the corporation; the immunity from taxation is in favor of its owner—the corporation. The individual has become the owner of a different kind of property, and cannot claim exemption on account of this bond. Unless this be so, there will be double exemptions. A State corporation invests all its property in United States bonds, and on this ground is exempted from all taxation on account of its property; and citizens who own the stock issued by this same corporation would also be exempted from taxation on account of their stock.

The shares of stock are property distinct from the capital or property of the corporation. They entitle the owner of them to a portion of the gains and profits which the corporation make and from time to time divide, and on its dissolution, to a portion of the proceeds of its property after the payment of its debts.

The owner of shares of stock in one of these banking corporations has no equitable interest in the bonds or the property owned by the corporation, different in character from that which the owner of the circulating notes, or other obligations made by the corporation, has. His equitable interest is secondary, and subordinate to that of the creditors of the corporation. Can it be successfully contended that a citizen whose property is all in the circulating notes of one of these banks, is not taxable on account of the same? It is submitted that the argument in favor of exempting him is stronger than it is in favor of the owners of the shares of stock.

Fifth—But if wrong in the preceding propositions, the owners of shares of stock in these banks are taxable on account of the same by special legislation. The act of Congress by virtue of which they exist subjects the owners of shares of stock in them to taxation under State authority. The language of the act is: "Provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent all the shares in any of said associations, held by any person or body corporate, from being included in the valuation of the personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under State authority, at the place where such bank is located, and not elsewhere; provided, further, that the taxes so imposed, under the laws of any State, upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by this act, shall not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares in any of the banks organized under authority of the State where such association is located; provided, also, that nothing in this act shall exempt the real estate of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real estate is taxed." (Act of June 3, 1864, sections 41 and 62, found in Statutes of United States of 1863-4, pp. 111 and 118.) The obvious intent and meaning of the statute is to subject the owner of the shares of stock to taxation, under State authority, for the same, as a part of his personal property. This is manifest from the act of Congress itself, and also from the proceedings of Congress in reference to the bill and this provision. (Secs. 40 and 41 of the Act of Congress, *Cong. Globe* of 1863–4, Part 2, pp. 1871, 1872, remarks of Senators Fessenden, Chandler and Pomeroy. Ibid, p. 1890, remarks of Senator Collamer. Ibid, part 3, p. 2639, remarks of Representatives Noble, Hooper and Ganson.) This is a clear declaration of the supreme legislative authority, that these shares of stock are to be taxable under State authority. Substantive affirmative provisions are frequently in statutes, and especially in acts of Congress, inserted in the form of provisos. Unless this is the true construction of the proviso in question, it is a nullity.

The act of Congress, the charter of these corporations, does, and Congress thereby intended to, subject the owners of the shares of stock to State taxation therefor, although a part or the whole of the capital of the bank was invested in bonds issued by the United States. This precise question was considered and discussed in Congress, and the proposition to exempt the shares to the extent that the capital of the bank was invested in United States bonds was rejected. (*Cong. Globe* of 1863–4, Part 2, pp. 1871, 1872, 1873, remarks of Senators Chandler, Pomeroy and Fessenden. Ibid, p. 1890, remarks of Senator Collamer. Ibid, Part 3, p. 2639, remarks of Representatives Noble, Hooper and Ganson.)

Congress intended, and the act of Congress requires, that at least one-third of the capital of each of the banks should be invested in United States bonds. (See act of 1863, sec. 15; act of 1864, sec. 16.) Nevertheless, the act of Congress declares that all the shares in any of the said associations shall be taxable under State authority. (Sec. 41 of the act of 1864, above sets out.) This as well as the discussion in Congress above referred to, proves that the intent was, as the statute reads, that there should be no exemption to the shareholder, by reason of the fact that the capital of the bank was invested in United States bonds. Congress, in authorizing the creation or continuance of these corporations, undoubtedly had power to prescribe the conditions on which the corporators should accept their charter; among which might be included their subjection to taxation under State authority on account of their shares of stock. The corporation is the creature of the statute. It is precisely what the incorporating act has made it. It derives all its powers from the act, and has only the powers conferred, and is subject to all the burdens imposed upon it, and its shareholders by the act of incorporation. (Head et al. *vs.* Providence Insurance Company, 2 Cranch, 127; Dart. College *vs.* Woodward, 4 Wheaton, 636; Bank of Augusta *vs.* Earl, 13 Peters, 587.) These corporations and their shareholders, having accepted their charters containing a provision that the shareholders should be subject to taxation under State authority, while enjoying the franchises and privileges granted, cannot object to the conditions and burdens imposed. The exemption claimed for these shareholders, both on account of the character of the corporation as an instrument of the Federal government, and on account of the United States securities in which a part of the capital must, and all of it might, be invested, is for the benefit of the general government. Clearly, if Congress, in authorizing the creation of these corporations, deemed it wise and proper to waive the exemption and leave the shareholders subject to taxation by the States, it had power to do so. (Opinion of Denio, C. J., cited before.) Congress regarded it as important to the success of the system of banking inaugurated by this statute, that the large amount of money which would be invested by the citizens of the States, for private gain, in shares of the stock of the corporations authorized, should not be exempted from sharing State burdens. (See remarks of Senator Fessenden, *Congressional Globe* for 1863-4, Part 2, p. 1872.)

Sixth—There is no breach of good faith by Congress or the Federal government in subjecting the shares of stock in these corporations to taxation under the State authority, although the entire amount of the capital of the corporation was required to be, and in fact is invested in United States bonds, which, before they were purchased by the corporation, were exempt from State taxation. This is so, for the reasons stated under point four, above. Neither the bonds nor the owners of the bonds are taxed. It is the owners of the shares of stock in the corporation authorized who are not to be exempted. But aside from this view there is no breach of faith. When Congress authorized the creation of corporations and granted to them, when created, valuable franchises, it had a perfect right to make it a condition—a part of their charters—that the shares of stock in such corporations should be subject to taxation under State authority, no matter what might be the character of the securities in which the capital of the corporation should be invested. Again, these bonds, while held and owned merely as evidences of debt against the Federal government, are exempted from taxation. It would be a breach of good faith to take away the exemption, so long as the bonds are held and owned as mere evidences of indebtedness. But when the Federal Government says to the owners of these bonds. If you elect to accept corporate franchises and banking privileges, and make these bonds the basis of banking, we will grant you these franchises, privileges and rights, on condition that you waive the exemption which you now enjoy and submit to State taxation—there can be justly no pretence of bad faith on the part of the government. The bad faith is on the part of these shareholders, who, while enjoying the privileges granted, seek to evade performance of one of the conditions imposed. (*Congressional Globe* for 1863–4, Part 2, p. 1872, remarks of Senator Fessenden. *Ibid*, p. 1890, remarks of Senator Collamer. *Ibid*, Part 3, p. 2199, remarks of Senator Collamer.)

Seventh—The tax assessed upon Churchill, the defendant in error, was correct as to the place where it was assessed and as to the rate at which it was imposed. No question was made in the court below but what, if Churchill was taxable on account of his shares of stock, the place where he should be taxed was the First Ward of Utica. When the assessment was made, in July, 1864, and the tax imposed in September of that year, he resided in the First Ward in Utica, and the bank was located in that ward.

By the State law then in force he should be assessed and taxed on his personal property in the ward where he resided. That law declares: "Every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he resides when the assessment is made, for all personal estate owned by him," &c. (N. Y. R. S., Vol. 1, pp. 389, sec. 5, 1st ed.; Vol. 1, pp. 908, sec. 5, 5th ed.)

The act of Congress declares that the shares of stock should be taxed at the place where the bank is located. (See sec. 41.) As to the *place*, therefore, the taxation was in accordance with the State law and the act of Congress. The shares of stock were assessed at their par value only. There is no complaint that they were not worth this amount. The assessment and taxation were at the same rate as upon other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens of the State. (Sec. 41 of act of Congress.) If it be said that in the State of New-York, shares of stock in State banks are not *taxed*, and therefore the assessment and taxation in question are not in accordance with the act of Congress, (Sec. 41, second proviso,) we answer: That there is nothing in this case, showing that the tax in question "exceeds the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under the authority of the State." To invalidate the tax on this ground, this fact should have been established. The presumption is, that the tax was imposed in strict accordance with law. If we look to the statutes of New-York, it will appear that the State banks are taxed, in all cases, upon their capital at its par value, at least. (Laws of New-York for 1863, p. 435, chap. 240; Tax Case, 2 Wallace, 200.) The object of the proviso in question was clearly to prevent a discrimination in favor of State banks as against the national banks. There is no such discrimination by the laws of New-York. The State banks are taxed to the amount of their capital. The proviso in question is to have a reasonable construction. Its object was and is, to permit shares of stock in these banks to be included at their value, and taxed at the same rate as other moneyed capital, and to prevent the State from selecting this property for, and discriminating against it in taxation. Suppose there are no banks authorized under State authority, as will soon be the case, in that event cannot the shares of the National Banks be taxed, for the reason that there is no taxation of shares of stock in State banks? Is this the proper construction of this statute? It is submitted that in such contingency the shares would be taxable. The first proviso of section 41 declares these shares shall be taxable, but not at a higher rate than other moneyed capital; this fixes the rate of taxation. The second proviso is only to prevent a discrimination in favor of State banks.

Francis Kernon and Amasa J. Parker for the defendants in the different cases.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Missouri, from New-Orleans.—Col. W. R Nevins, U. S. A.; Col. W. E. Nye, U. S. A.; Mrs. Grace Rains, John McNair and lady, Capt. J. W. Farnsworth and lady, Charles O. Filley, Lieut. E. A. Van Sicle, U. S. A.; S. Harrison, Capt. A. D. Clark, U. S. A.; Capt. A. D. Coffron, U. S. A.; Capt. W. A. Wier, U. S. A., John Newton, John Walsh, G. T. Freeman, George H. Healey, George W. Close, Lieut. G. P. Simmons, U. S. A.; L. D. Plunket, J. Cavanagh, C. W. Hester, James Drummond, lady and son, Lt. W. B. Dickey, A. F. Kimball, U. S. A.; W. A. Raymond, E. T. Fehnterstock, Thos. Heather, Saml. Neeland, James Cochran, Mrs. John Doig, Miss A. Doig, Lieut. John Harold, C. K. Carley, Joseph A. Reed, Lewis G. Whiting, Louis Volz, F. E. Tingley, M. D. Langdon, S. Townsend, John Dunnigan, James A. Cullen, Mrs. M. Dutton, A. H. Kendrick, A. D. Craig, Louis Worth, Henry Tryon, Peter Roug and James Todd, W. C. Sayles, U. S. A.; R. F. Glover, Jas. King, John Gooch, S. W. Palmer, Cyrus Sile, J. W. White, Charles Strockman, A. Simmons, Z. Wood, A. R. Franklin, P. C. Murphy, J. J. Esmeralda, J. Allen, Joel S. Butler, George W. Butler, T. F. Bailey, L. Booraem, B. Sparrowhawk, B. Rossman, Lewis Peck. R. C. Cassendyke, James Maury, J. Emmer, R. Spoor, Asher Morton, P. E. Guyot, Robert Morton, C. Adams, James McGinness, L. C. Hamilton, Elias Cooper, Capt. D. H. Herr, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. W. W. Armstrong, Capt. B. F. McGowan, U. S. A.; James G. Gates, U. S. A.; Edwin Allen, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. W. Teague, C. L. Steevers, U. S. N.; Benjamin Hood, and 30 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 06 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon rises...11 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 17 | Gov. Island.12 06 | Hell Gate... 1 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Feb. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariadne, Crary, Apalachicola Jan. 24, via Key West 28th, with cotton to Benner & Brown. 2d and 3d inst. experienced heavy westerly gales. Jan. 24, off Apalachicola Bar, saw schr. Sallie Jenkins, from New-Orleans, bound in. Left at Apalachicola steamers Mercedita, Linda and Smallwood, from New-York; Norwich and Tappahannock, from New-Orleans; bark Mary Lucretia, for New-York, ready; schr. Eliza S. Potter, for do. do. A large fleet of sailing vessels were at West Pass ldg. Several ships had touched at East Pass, but unable to procure European freights, proceeded westward. Left at Key West, steamers Philadelphia, from Mobile for New-York, short of coal, to sail 28th; Rover, from New-York for Mobile.

Steamship Huntsville, Crocker, New-Orleans Jan. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Russell Sturges. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Fung Shuey. Jan. 31, signalized steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steamship John Gibson, Young, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Equator, Veners, New-Orleans 10 ds., with mdse. to Jas. A. Raynor.

Steamer Alexandria, Hattrick, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Jas. Hand.

Steamer Eastern City, Monday, Philadelphia, with mdse.

Schr. Chara, (of Harrington,) Eaton, Aquin 28 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.

SAILED—Steamships Pennsylvania and Propontes. The latter anchored at Staten Island.

BELOW—U. S. storeship Supply, from Rio Janeiro.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Miscellaneous.

A deep-load schooner, name unknown, went ashore this morning on Romer Shoals. She lies about 100 yards E. of the steamer Mary A. Boardman. Assistance has been sent to her.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 1, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Pioneer, (Br.,) Foster, New-York, for Halifax, N. S.; Emma O. Curtis Purnere, Boston, for Nansemond, Va.; Edward A. De Hart, Lowe, Gloucester, for New-York.

Feb. 2—Arr. schrs. West Wind, Harrington, and Leesburgh, Smith, Portland, for New-York; Fanny Givan, (Br.,) Givan, Cornwallis, N. S., for do.; C. D. Horton, (Br.,) Knowlton, Windsor, N. S., for do.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Black Rock, N. S., for do.; Neva, (Br.,) Dexter, Windsor, N. S., for New-Haven; brig Model, Torrey, Sagua la Grande 18th ult., of and for Boston; experienced very heavy weather, and is leaking 400 strokes per hour; on 20th, in lat. 29 20, lon. 79 35, in a squall from the north, Andrew Errickson, a seaman, of Boston, was knocked overboard by the main-sheet and was lost. Also arr. schrs. Jane Emson, Emson, Fortress Monroe 42 hours, for Boston; Nellie C. Paine, Hewes, Baltimore, for do.; Ruth N. Atwood, Kemp, and W. Freeman, Freeman, Nansemond, for do.; Nel Desperandum, Oliver; Mary E. Nason, Wiley; Ella May, Higgins, and B. F. Sparks, Nickerson, Boston, for Nansemond.

Feb. 3—No arrivals. Sld. schrs. Ruth N. Atwood, W. Freeman, B. F. Sparks.

BOSTON, Feb. 4—Arr. steamer Glaucus, New-York; brig Jennie Cushman, Palermo.

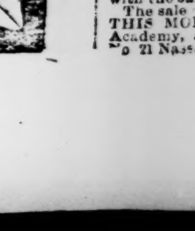
Foreign Ports.

At Aquin, Jan. 7, brig Highland Nancy, for New-York in 2 days.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.
Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:
1st.—The Ball of the foot
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



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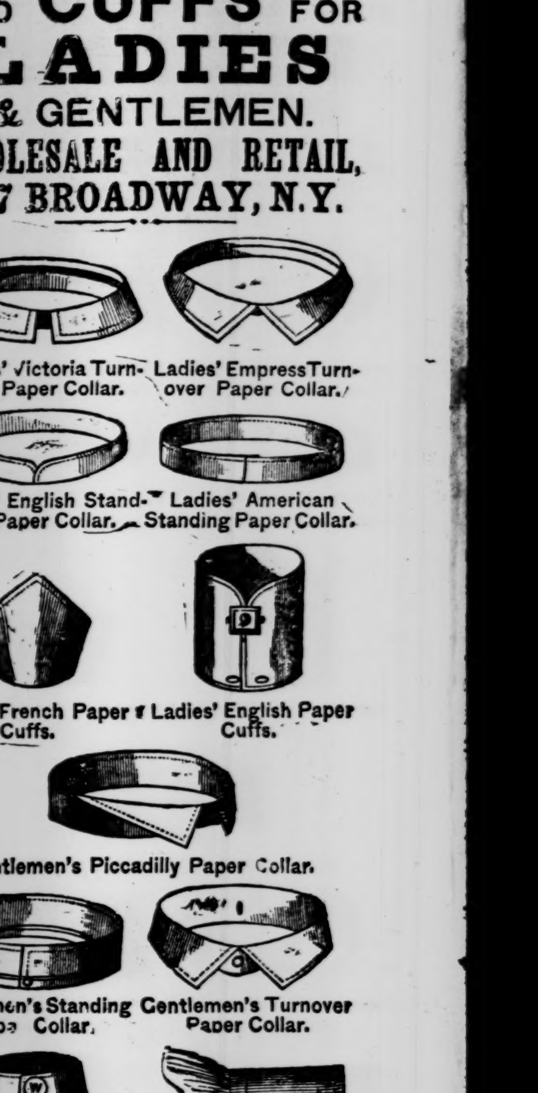
THE ONLY TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR IN THE WORLD.

This salve is a perfect master of Inflammation, and to this fact its continued success is due.

One trial will convince you that it is a certain cure for Burns, Piles, Corns, Bunions, Rheumatism, Pains in the sides and back, Frostbites, Bruises, and all skin diseases.

Only 25 cts. a box. For sale by all dealers in medicines, country merchants, and at Depot, 43 Liberty st., N. Y.

WARD'S
PAPER COLLARS
AND CUFFS FOR
LADIES
& GENTLEMEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.


Ladies' Victoria Turn-over Paper Collar.
Ladies' Empress Turn-over Paper Collar.
Ladies' English Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies' American Standing Paper Collar.
Ladies French Paper Cuffs.
Ladies' English Paper Cuffs.
Gentlemen's Piccadilly Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Standing Paper Collar.
Gentlemen's Turnover Paper Collar.
Cents. Reversible Paper Cuffs.
Cents. English Paper Cuffs.

Ladies' Collars from 75 cents to $2 per 100.
Gentlemen's Collars from $2 50 to $4 per 100.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only paper collars and cuffs that are made from pure linen stock.
NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price-List sent by mail.

PAPER COLLARS
MADE BY THE
Metropolitan Collar Co.
ARE SOLD AT
WHOLESALE,
in quantities to suit,
at the lowest market prices, by
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade Sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 157, Feb. 3, 1866.
74, 43, 71, 18, 49, 51, 24, 17, 54, 70, 28, 25, 27.
KENTUCKY—CLASS O, Feb. 3, 1866.
55, 34, 67, 62, 72, 64, 47, 14, 65, 23, 59, 76, 52.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 57, Feb. 3, 1866.
76, 2, 10, 15, 61, 51, 4, 43, 73, 52, 47, 72, 28.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 58, Feb. 3, 1866.
38, 77, 39, 66, 65, 60, 51, 78, 25, 44, 59, 24, 6.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..............................MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT—I PURITANI.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8,
(Third Subscription Night,)
will be presented, for this night only, Bellini's grand opera,
I PURITANI,
with a most brilliant and complete cast, including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Signor IRFRE,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONUCCI.
Conductor..............................Signor TORIANI.

REPERTOIRE OF THE CURRENT WEEK:
THIS MONDAY—I PURITANI.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY—L'AFRICAINE, with its original great cast.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—FAUST.
THURSDAY, —OPERA IN BROOKLYN—L'AFRICANE.
FRIDAY EVENING—L'AFRICAINE.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE—CRISPINO.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
After the present week L'AFRICAINE will be announced only occasionally for representation, since it is deemed desirable to make room for the revival of certain other favorite operas, inorder to fulfill the promises made to the subscribers, and that the variety peculiar to a New-York season may be in no way diminished. The first of the proposed revivals will be Donizetti's grandest opera,
DON SEBASTIAN,
which will be presented in the course of next week.
The Director has the honor to inform the subscribers and the public that he has effected an engagement with the distinguished
SPANISH PRIMA DONNA,
SENORITA CARMELINA POCH,
from La Scala, Milan, and the Lyceo, Barcelona, who, being en route from South America for Europe, will appear at the New-York Academy for a limited number of nights, and who will soon be introduced in Donizetti's opera of
LA FAVORITA.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..............................MAX MARETZEK.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 7½,
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
L'AFRICAINE,
which will be produced in the same gorgeous style and with the same original great cast as in New-York.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at Root, Anthony & Co.'s, No. 21 Nassau-st.